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GREEK CONFIDENCE IN THE OUTCOME OF RHODES PLEBISCITE

It Is Believed That if Britain
Cedes Cyprus to Greece Within
the Next Few Years, Italy
May Soon Relinquish Rhodes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Wednesday).—On enquiry in authoritative quarters as to the terms of the Italo-Greek protocol, signed simultaneously with the signing of the Turkish treaty at Sevres on Tuesday afternoon, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that the conditions are substantially as follows:

The islands of the Dodecanese are to be handed over by Italy to Greece immediately after the signing of the Turkish treaty, with the exception of the island of Rhodes, which is the capital of this group of 12 islands. The previous agreement entered into between Italy and Greece on July 29, 1919, provided for Italy's occupying Rhodes for five years, at which time, if Great Britain handed over Cyprus to Greece, a plebiscite would be taken to determine whether the island would be retained by Italy or given to Greece.

The new protocol provides for occupation of the island by Italy for 15 years, namely until 1934. It is obviously only fair that, when the plebiscite is taken, it would be taken of the inhabitants of Rhodes on July 29, 1919, as they only are entitled to decide as to the nationality of the island.

Question Referred to League

The question of the plebiscite has therefore been referred to the League of Nations, and may be dealt with at a meeting of the assembly of the League in Geneva, on November 15. The informant of The Christian Science Monitor stated that Italy has proposed that a plebiscite should be taken in 1934 of the people then in the island, but, as it was obvious to the Greek authorities from the fact that Italy had already brought in 800 Muhammadan families from Anatolia to settle in Rhodes, during 15 years, Italy might very easily encourage large numbers of other nationals to emigrate to Rhodes and, by process of discouragement, force many of the present Greek inhabitants to leave the island, so that the result of the plebiscite under these circumstances in 1934 might be taken as a foregone conclusion.

Greeks Confident

There is every confidence felt in Greek quarters, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, that the result of a plebiscite of the present inhabitants will be an overwhelming majority in favor of Greek rule. It will only be necessary to take the plebiscite in the event of Great Britain agreeing to hand over Cyprus to Greece, as the Italians are under no obligation under the terms of the protocol to cede Rhodes unless Great Britain consents to give up Cyprus.

The informant of The Christian Science Monitor states that, if Great Britain cedes Cyprus within the next few years, Italy would get little satisfaction in holding on to Rhodes until 1934 and would probably relinquish her hold on the island very shortly after Great Britain agreed to give up Cyprus.

As to the question of Cyprus, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that this will be dealt with by the Supreme Council of the League of Nations.

Policy of Arabs

Refusal to Sign Turkish Treaty Due to Emir Feisal's Deposition

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Eleutherios Venizelos, the Greek Premier, who has done more for his country than any other statesman, won a great triumph yesterday in securing the signature of the Turkish treaty and for the other treaties which secure the return, or a promise of the return, to Greece of practically all the territories peopled by the Greeks in the Orient. It was only with difficulty that the ceremony was finally carried out. As was expected, last hour objections were raised, and only after great hesitation was the document, which has hung in the balance so long, accepted.

Jugo-Slavia and the Hedjaz refused to sign. The Jugo-Slavs are opposed to the clauses which would make them support charges which belong to the Turkish territory. It is thought that the matter can be adjusted. But a somewhat grave dispute, involving France and England, arises from the attitude of the Hedjaz. The King of the Hedjaz is indignant at the energetic action that France has taken in Syria against Emir Feisal, his son. King Hussein manifests his displeasure by refusing his adhesion to a treaty which consecrates the freedom of his kingdom and his own sovereignty. France interprets this refusal as demonstrating that his ambitions extend to the constitution of a vast Arab kingdom, where his sons in Syria and Mesopotamia would be his lieutenants. It is understood that he insists that Mesopotamia, which was to go to his son Abdullah shall now be

given to Emir Feisal to compensate him for his dethronement by the French in Syria.

The assertion is made that England, protector of Mesopotamia, consents. France will certainly protest if such a decision is carried into effect, for there will be, on the borders of the French zone of influence, a king whose attitude in Syria forced the French to adopt strong military measures. In view of these abstentions, the Turkish plenipotentiaries at first refused to sign. They declared that to do so would be contrary to their instructions, since accord was not complete. Steps were taken to persuade them. They insisted that they would only sign if they could show their government that they had been forced. Only after a letter calling upon them to do so did they decide to sign.

There were also signed an Italo-Greek treaty relative to the Dodecanese, by which the powers abandoned to Greece the old Bulgarian part of Thrace, the treaty protecting the minorities in the countries which are inheritors of the Turkish Empire, and a convention between England, France and Italy, marking out zones of influence.

A hopeful view is taken of the possibilities of execution of the treaty, thanks to the Greek Army, which holds complete mastery.

MEDICAL FREEDOM UPHELD IN ILLINOIS

State Constitutional Convention
Defeats Proposition That
Would Restrict Practice Right
to Medical Profession Alone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Attention of believers in medical freedom is called to the fact that the Illinois constitutional convention, at a hearing before the committee of the whole, voted almost unanimously against inserting in the constitution of that state a section known as "proposition 300," which was offered by the Illinois State Medical Association for the purpose, as stated by Dr. Charles E. Humiston, to deny to Christian Scientists, chiropractors, and others the right to treat the sick in Illinois.

The Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau points out that Dr. Humiston stated that "we had a purpose rather than a plan, that we wished to deny to quacks, to faddists, to Christian Scientists, the right to practice medicine and treat the ailing, the sick, in Illinois, and that was the object of this proposal, and we asked that committee, as a whole, or any member of it, to write it in such a way as to make that clear. That was what we wanted."

The action by the constitutional convention, as given in full in the Illinois Medical Journal, is suitable for helpful reference in case similar efforts are made in other states to secure such an amendment to the state constitution. It is of interest in showing by what an overwhelming majority the amendment was defeated. It also brings out the fallacy of the plea, so frequently advanced by allopathic medical societies, that all persons who "treat or undertake to treat any ailment, infirmity or disease of another for pay, reward or compensation," be required to pass the same examination.

It was declared that the proposed amendment, which was to place everyone who administers to the sick in Illinois under the same requirements, was "so sweeping as to prohibit the practice of dentistry, pharmacy, nursing and midwifery by any other than a person who was able to meet the one standard for treatment of the sick."

The last paragraph of the proposal itself said: "This proposal was drawn up by its attorney for the society and is intended to deny to the General Assembly the right to license quacks, charlatans and faddists to prey upon the sick in Illinois. That something of this kind is needed in the constitution is evidenced by the fact that the Christian Scientists claim to have a constitutional right to treat the sick, and that this contention has been repeatedly upheld by the courts in many states."

At the session of the committee of the whole at the convention a motion was made that the proposal be not concurred in, and an amendment was moved that it should not become part of the constitution. The Medical Journal's report of the debate says that the motion not to concur was carried with only "a few feeble noes," and that a rollcall being demanded by six members, the amendment against incorporating the proposal in the constitution prevailed, 57 to 9, and the proposition was then declared rejected.

ALBANIANS IN FIGHT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, ROME, Italy (Wednesday).—The Scutari correspondent of the "Messaggero" on Tuesday states that heavy fighting has taken place between the Albanians and the Serbians at Tuzi, and that the Serbians lost 487 and the Albanians 371 in killed and wounded. Among the Albanian killed were many women, from which it would appear that women also took part in the battle.

SUFFRAGISTS BLOCK OPPOSITION'S MOVE

Tennessee Legislature Declines to
Refer Anthony Amendment
to County Mass Meetings—
Plans Laid for Final Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NASHVILLE, Tennessee.—Suffrage leaders were enthusiastically laying last night for final hearing on the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the United States Constitution, granting woman suffrage, before a joint committee of the Tennessee Legislature tonight, following their victory in the first test vote on the amendment yesterday morning. The vote came on a resolution to refer ratification to mass meetings in each county, to be held on Saturday, August 21. After some wrangling, in which the Speaker of the House of Representatives took the floor in support of the resolution, it was tabled by a vote of 50 to 37.

The Republican minority voted almost solidly against the resolution and suffrage leaders last night were pointing to this fact in an attempt to support their claim that the test vote did not represent the sentiment of the House. However, ratification opponents in the Senate were plainly disconcerted, because it had been conceded that the fight would come in the House. Suffragists also gathered encouragement because the ratification resolution was referred to the joint committee on constitutional amendments, the majority of whom favor ratification. Both chambers are members of the Memphis delegation.

It is understood that the committee will allow three hours to the hearing. United States Senator McKellar of Tennessee, a pioneer in the suffrage movement, may be chosen to take part in the hearing, while F. J. Garrett, Representative from Tennessee, will probably be asked to oppose the resolution. During the skirmish in the House yesterday, Governor Roberts was on the floor and openly worked against the resolution.

Gov. Holcomb Unmoved

Special Session of Connecticut Legislature Not Probable

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—Gov. Marcus H. Holcomb will ignore the letter received from Will H. Hays, chairman of the National Republican Committee, urging that a special session of the Connecticut General Assembly be called to act on the suffrage amendment, it is said. Since the visit paid the Governor by a delegation of Connecticut suffragists last Saturday, it had been expected he would refuse the request of the national chairman. Mr. Hays, in his letter, said: "Relieve the American woman from the necessity of claiming her constitutional right and her sister from the fancied necessity of opposing the claim and you will liberate a body of public opinion on the campaign and its issues which will in itself be one of our greatest national assets."

In taking definite issue with Governor Holcomb, who contends that no national emergency exists, Chairman Hays wrote: "I do not agree that so great an issue should be settled only after a fresh legislative election."

"Wisely or unwisely, the question whether ratification of a proposed amendment should be submitted to the state legislatures or to popular conventions composed of delegates elected upon that issue, has been by the Constitution of the United States vested in Congress and not in the states. I urge ratification, first, in the hope of thereby clearing the political atmosphere; second, in the belief that the suppression of effective opinion works harm to the whole body politic, and, finally, in the conviction that we owe immediate action as a measure of simple justice to American women."

Republicans Urge Ratification
MARIION, Ohio.—Immediate ratification of the woman suffrage amendment.

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ment, in order to clear the political atmosphere and contribute to national stability, was urged by Will H. Hays, Republican national chairman, in a telegram sent yesterday to several Republican members of the Tennessee Legislature. The message was framed after consultation with Warren G. Harding, the party's nominee for the presidency, and was sent from here shortly before Mr. Hays' departure for Chicago.

TIME EXTENSION IS REFUSED PACKERS

Decree Ordering Disposition of
Unallied Businesses Goes Into
Effect on August 19 Despite
Petition of the "Big Five"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The consent decree enjoining the five big meat packers from continuing an alleged combination in restraint of trade, and engaging in business not allied to the meat packing business was signed last February. No great change in the method of doing business has yet been made by the packers, but they are on the eve of the most important step taken under the decree—that of disposing of the stock yards, stock yard railroads and terminals, banks and market newspapers, as required under the agreement, or, at least, of presenting to the Department of Justice the plan under which this is to be done.

The original decree provided that this was to be done within 90 days, but before this time elapsed the packers asked for an extension of time and were given 60 days additional. This time will end on August 19. The packers have asked for still another extension, but this request has been refused by the Department of Justice. They have, therefore, notified the department that their representatives will come to Washington early next week for a conference. One of the reasons given why more time should be allowed was that this was such an enormous financial undertaking that they should not be required to put it through in the present condition of the money market. Some of the estimates of the amount of money required reach as high as \$37,000,000. The Department of Justice, however, was not impressed with this argument and thus far has refused to extend the time.

The five big packers concerned under the decree have, besides the enormous stock yards in Chicago, yards in St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, and other places, including a few in the east. It is understood that the plan which they have formulated will be a comprehensive one providing for the transfer of these combined interests all together.

In regard to the businesses not connected with the meat packing which they were required to withdraw from, it is claimed that this process has begun, and that it will be completed within two years. In some lines, it is said, withdrawal cannot be accomplished without working unnecessary hardship, the case of certain fruit growers who had a 10 year contract with one of the big packing companies being cited as an example. The packers have not yet reported to the Department of Justice as to which lines of business they have given up.

FRENCH FINANCE ENVOY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—In connection with the statement of Maurice Casenave, minister plenipotentiary and director-general of the French services in the United States, that France was ready to meet her full share of the Anglo-French loan, it is learned that Mr. Parmentier, official envoy of the Minister of Finance of France, is on his way to this city to confer with J. P. Morgan & Co. relative to that loan. He is expected to arrive in about a week.

AMERICA MAY AID RUSSIAN BLOCKADE

Indications Point to Cooperation
of United States in Plan to
Cut Off Supplies of Bolshevik
Armies by Supply Embargo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In case the allied powers decide to reestablish the Russian blockade as a means of coercion against the Soviet Government, it was indicated here yesterday, the United States Government will feel free to cooperate and participate in such a policy. It was also intimated that when the State Department in its note to the Italian Government on the Russo-Polish situation declared that it would use all "available means" to preserve Poland as a free and independent nation, one of the "means" under consideration and deemed feasible was the establishment of the blockade.

Should the blockade be actually established as a step toward cutting off possible sources of supply from the Red armies, it is not likely that the United States Government would send warships to form a part of the blockading squadrons. What is more likely is that this country would use the embargo as an effective method of cutting off supplies at the source.

There is no questioning in responsible quarters here of the power of the administration to put into effect a stringent embargo. It was pointed out that after the armistice President Wilson, by executive order, put in effect an embargo on exports to Russia in conjunction with measures taken at that time by the allied and associated powers.

League Powers

The use of the economic boycott by the allied powers, if the Soviets should prove recalcitrant, is in strict accordance with the powers conferred in the League of Nations Covenant. It was stated, and while the United States would act under war powers still existent and vested in the executive, the nations that are members of the League of Nations could point to the League as the sanction for their action. The note to the Italian Government, it was learned, was intended for the entire world. It was sent broadcast to every land, and this government, in order that the Russian people may be reassured, expects the signatories to the Versailles Treaty to issue a declaration as indicated in Tuesday's note, namely, that there is no disposition, desire or intention to dismember Russian territory.

The note, as viewed here, had another interesting angle. It is in fact a follow-up on the Sakhalin note to Japan, in which this government asked that the Tokyo Government explain its attitude toward Russian territory in Siberia. No answer to the American note to Tokyo has been received, and it is considered here a shrewd move for the Department of State to get an explicit statement of the European governments while officials here are watchfully waiting for the arrival of an answer from the Imperial Government of Japan.

Definition of Means

No time was lost by Polish representatives here in interpreting the "available means" as used in the American note as meaning military aid on a large scale, and it is probable that a request for such aid coupled with a request for food supplies will be made by Poland to this government, if there is no let-up in the crisis in the next few days.

While the State Department refused absolutely to define "available means" in specific and concrete terms, it can be stated that for the present the "means" considered feasible here must not be interpreted in terms of troops, guns, aeroplanes and sides of bacon. In fact, it has been clearly given to understand that such aid is not contemplated for the big reason that the administration is powerless to grant it without the consent of Congress and the calling of Congress into session is considered a very remote contingency.

Prince Lubomirski, the Polish minister, indicated clearly yesterday that he interpreted the American pledge in terms of military aid. The appeal made in the American note to the people of Russia to overthrow the Moscow régime, will not be very effective, at least for the present, the Polish minister declared. The Soviet régime, he said, will remain in power for several years to come. This prediction he based on the demoralization of the Russian masses, the indifference of the peasants and the general fatalism permeating the classes in Russia which might be expected to assume the leadership.

Condition in Russia

"The peasants are now better off than they were ever before," Prince Lubomirski said. "They have land and evils of communism have not hit them; at the same time masses are not able to assert themselves and the more intelligent classes have adopted a religion of thoroughgoing fatalism."

Following is the statement of the Polish Minister: "In the note of the American Government to the Italian Ambassador the United States points out its view as to the necessity of maintaining an independent Poland while firmly stating its attitude toward the Russian people and Bolshevism. The American Gov-

ernment, true to its traditions, which for a hundred years have been those of Poland, has sounded in this critical hour a firm, true declaration for Poland's freedom and independence. In this the United States Government maintains the position taken by President Wilson at the peace conference.

"The statement that the United States will employ all available means in the maintenance of a free Poland will, I am convinced, inspire Poland with a new spirit of hope as soon as it is known. But immediately the question presents itself as to what is meant by the phrase 'all available means,' which the American Government states it is willing to render in defense of Poland's independence and territorial integrity. All who know what is taking place in Poland at the present moment, the organization of thousands of volunteers, their need for clothing, rifles and ammunition, the influx of a million refugees, who have fled westward before the advancing tide of the Red army, increasing the spread of the dreaded typhus—all who realize this will readily understand what Poland needs and needs immediately, before it is too late.

Aid Is Imperative

"Such aid is rendered more imperative by the announcement of the Soviet terms of armistice. Not only do they require the demobilization of Poland's armies, but behind their terms they seek to clear for the Red army the passage to Germany and even farther. This is, therefore, no time to enter into the theoretical discussion of what aid might be meant by the phrase 'all available means.' The continued accusations directed against Poland that she is imperialistic means to me that in the minds of many is a complete misunderstanding of the psychology and tactics of Bolshevism. Bolshevism is only possible by the continued advance of the Red army, and through the provocation of Communist revolution in other countries. Poland and her government have long understood this, and in order to prevent annihilation by the advancing wave, and seeking to protect others, was forced to undertake, for defensive purposes, an offensive action.

"Our war is not and never was a war with the Russian people, for whom Poland has a sincere and true sympathy. This was realized by some of the most eminent Russians, the great writer, Merezhkowski, politicians of high esteem such as Rodiczew, Sawicki, a leader of Social Revolutionists, Gippins, Philosphow and many others, who appealed to the Polish Nation for assistance for Russia. This cooperation of some of the most brilliant representatives of Russia with the Polish Government and Polish Army proves conclusively that the real Russia is on our side, and that the policy of the United States toward Russia, as stated in this note, is essentially that of Poland."

Appeal by Council

The following appeal by the Polish Council of National Defense was received yesterday by the Polish legation:

"The Polish Nation will never accept a humiliating peace, but will rather defend herself to the last. People of Poland, peasants and workmen, are now rallying en masse to the flag to surrender their freedom only at the cost of their own blood and permit the invader to enter the city only over their dead bodies. Nations of the world remember the massacre of Praga, beside Warsaw, committed by Catherine the Great's General Suvaroff, and they remember how the French people defended Paris before the victorious Prussian Army in the famous days of 1871. Nations of the world cannot be heedless to bloodshed, which threatens to overwhelm not only Poland, but also the rights of man and nations to free and independent existence.

"Poland is being accused of imperialism, but from the moment the world gave her a shadow of independence Poland did not cease to fight for her life. Armistice was not yet signed at Spa, 1918, when Lemberg, truly a Polish city, had to fight for her existence against the enemy led by a Hapsburg, and Austrian Archduke. At the same time Poland was attacked by Czechs from the south. From east the Soviet armies took Lithuania and threatened to march on Warsaw through the Polish corridor to the German frontier, and then through Germany on the Rhine. Trotzky announced that cossacks of the Red Army would water their horses in the Rhine. All the attacks have been repulsed. Lemberg was saved actually by children, new agreement concluded with the Czechs; and the Bolshevik invaders of Lithuania thrown back. The Polish commander, General Pilsudski, issued a proclamation announcing that people of that country could determine their own future. He then captured Dynaburg and Letgallia and ceded these conquests to Letvia, which had already proclaimed her independence. He announced agrarian reforms for Lithuania and reopened the University of Vilna. It has been said that by so doing he has been merely obeying the wishes of the great landowners. In reality the enclosures of common land by great landowners has been expressly forbidden and prohibition is in force. Such is the so-called Polish imperialism."

On both sides of the English Channel there has recently been much discussion about a break up of the entente, and certainly, in respect of Russia, as in respect of Germany, it is difficult to see any entente. It is possible, in certain circumstances, that Great Britain will break with the Bolsheviks, but France has not waited for the result of the Polish pourparlers. The history of the mysterious communique from America, which caused much surprise here, is apparently that a semi-official statement to the press has been mistaken for a formal note. It was given out to the Paris press by the authorities with the explanation that the summary had come in the form of a coded cablegram from an official source in Washington. The American Embassy promptly denied that such a note was being forwarded. News from America suggests that nothing is known of it there, except what has been cabled from Paris. It is curious that communications, definitely espousing the Russian cause, should have gone out to all the press through the usual official channel. There was much criticism of President Wilson, who is taken to be the author of the message. It is believed that, if there should be further fighting in Poland, General Weygand, who

BRITISH WORKERS VOTE TO PREVENT WAR BY STRIKING

General Approval of "Direct Action," Should Britain Attempt to Enter War for Poland, Adds New Element to Problem

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Wednesday).—

An extraordinary feature of the Labor situation in relation to the Polish crisis is the apparent unanimity of the approval by workers, even in London, of the down-tools resolution of the joint political and industrial Labor conference. The resolution is entirely without precedent. There is reason to believe the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, in discussing the situation with prominent Labor leaders, that some of the more moderate leaders would not have assented to it if they had not been firmly convinced that the mere menace of a general strike would enable Mr. Lloyd George to withstand successfully the influences which have been opposing his peace policy.

On the other hand, other political and trade union leaders, who have denounced direct action on smaller issues, consider that a strike would be justified absolutely in order to prevent war of a kind which has been threatened for the past week. They realize, moreover, that a precedent has been established, from which the Labor Party will not be able to shake itself free, and some of the leaders boldly declare that at last organized Labor has awakened to its power to end wars.

This attitude is especially significant in view of the proceedings in the recent months of various of the committees of transport workers', and miners' international federations, and of last week's discussions of miners at Geneva. The avowed object of the leaders of these bodies is to perfect the machinery for joint international action against militarism and war, and they believe that the down-tools threat of the British workers this week will have profound reactions throughout industrial Europe, even though events may render unnecessary conversion of the threat into definite action.

Attitude of France

French Recognition of General Wrangel Has Bearing on Entente

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris, PARIS, France (Wednesday).—If evidence were wanting that the attitude of France is different from the attitude of England, it was supplied today when the French authorities announced that General Wrangel is now formally recognized. Mr. Lloyd George's speech, although envisaging ultimate measures which might, in case of need, be taken against Russia, is regarded as conciliatory in effect, and as making for peace. Immediately, the French Government declares that, in view of the military success and the consolidation of the government of General Wrangel, and the assurances received concerning the democratic form of his administration, and his respect for the engagement of the Russian state, it has decided to recognize it as the government de facto of southern Russia.

While a diplomatic agent will at once be sent to Sebastian with the title of High Commissioner, the French Government is endeavoring to reduce to nothing the British negotiations with the Bolshevik Government. It has given instructions to the French commercial attaché at London to cease all communications; to have no relations with Mr. Kamenef and Mr. Krassien, the representatives of the Soviet Government. Thus a clear opposition of the two policies is seen, and the moment chosen for this diplomatic measure possesses significance that cannot fail to strike the imagination.

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FINANCE MINISTER RESIGNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, ROME, Italy (Wednesday).—Mr. Tedesco, the Finance Minister, has resigned, and Mr. Eacta has been appointed to the post.

is Marshal Foch's most trusted lieutenant, will be induced to take full command of the Polish armies.

Review of Campaign

Russo-Polish Operations Have Sudden and Unexpected Beginning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Since the Allies' recognition of Polish independence at the Versailles Peace Conference, Poland has been constantly involved in difficulties with her Bolshevik and Ukrainian neighbors over the delimitation of the respective boundaries.

The quarrel with the Ukraine over Eastern Galicia and other districts, which culminated in long-drawn-out hostilities, did not come to an end until April 30 of this year, when a hasty agreement as to frontiers was arranged in time for the former enemies to join in the combined attack upon the Bolsheviks, which has now reached so serious a situation.

An important contributing cause to this sudden change in the point of attack was the eclipse of General Denikin shortly before, which gave the Bolsheviks practical control of the whole of the Ukraine, driving the Hetman, Simon Petlura, out of his kingdom.

A few weeks previously the Soviet Government had made two requests for a settlement with Poland at a peace conference. Poland replied with peace conditions claiming all that area that was Polish prior to the partition of 1772.

It was while these plans for a meeting were in progress, and before a meeting-place had been agreed upon, that the Poles under President Pilsudski, declaring that 50 Bolshevik divisions, including many of those released from operations with General Denikin in the Crimea, had been assembled in front of Lemberg, joined the Ukrainians in an advance on a 250-mile front, which, by May 10, gave them possession of Kiev, the chief town of the Ukraine, after covering over 70 miles in less than 20 days.

The allied powers disclaimed any part in this military event. Winston S. Churchill, the British War Minister, declaring that, beyond a delegation of observers to the Polish army, the British War Office was in no way connected with the operations. The Polish attack was generally taken to be of a somewhat imperialistic nature, for the purpose of extending Polish frontiers to those of a former historic period within the Ukraine.

The Bolshevik counter-attack, which opened late in May, slowly but surely drove the Polish armies back to the line of departure of their spring offensive and, further, into Polish territory itself, until Mr. Lloyd George, during the Spa conference, made an urgent appeal to the Bolshevik Government to send representatives to a meeting in London, at which Polish delegates should be present to arrange terms for peace.

During the negotiations which followed this proposal, and which are still virtually in progress, the Bolshevik advance continued until, now, the troops are within a short distance of Warsaw and are reported to have occupied Poland's narrow corridor to the Baltic Sea.

The allied powers have condemned the Polish offensive of last April, but at the same time, have declared their determination to see that Poland remains an independent state.

Russian Hopes Revived

Good Results Expected From Note of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Russians who have been in Washington since the Kerensky régime acclaim the note indicating to the world the attitude of the United States toward Russia and Poland as the first step toward the reestablishment of Russia.

They are careful not to go too far or too far in their expectations, these men who have had no government with which to communicate and who have been unable even to learn the fate of the members of their families left behind in Russia. They take the note as the basis for hope in two directions: First, its effect on Europe, causing the governments which were showing signs of making concessions to the Bolsheviks to pause before committing themselves further; and, secondly, the tremendous effect it would have on Russia itself if the contents and significance of the note could be got through to the people.

The reaction to the note in Europe is looked forward to with the greatest eagerness. No Russian, with his experience of the last few years, is going to be over-sanguine at this point; the most that can be hoped is that there will be no headlong rush to deliver Europe into the hands of the Bolsheviks; that the words of the American note will breed caution in negotiations with representatives of the Soviet Government and revive confidence in those who have opposed such a policy.

News Barred From People

As to the possibility of America's position infiltrating into Europe and enlightening the people as to the sincerity and persistence of the friendship of the United States for Russia and the determination to prove that friendship by refusing to recognize the Bolshevik Government, there are grave doubts as to how it can be accomplished. The Bolsheviks control the means of communication and the press. If it is to be done, it probably will not be through the exiled Russians. America, herself, must find a way. The first sign that the Russian Embassy here has had that it was possible to communicate with anyone in Russia, was the receipt of a letter here by one of the attachés postmarked and registered in Petrograd on July 3. This is the more surprising as other officials have been trying to find

out about relatives in Russia for more than two years without success, although they had the good offices of other nations and of the Red Cross and similar organizations.

If the Russian people can learn of the firm and friendly stand taken by the United States Government and realize that what they have been told by the Bolshevik leaders is untrue, it cannot but arouse in them hope for deliverance from conditions that, according to reports, are deplorable and becoming worse. They have been told at times that the United States, as well as Great Britain, was going to recognize the Soviet Government soon, and that that would enable them to get everything they needed from the outside world. Again, they have had impressed upon them the view that the United States was in league with other countries to deprive them of their rights. The note would assure them that neither of these statements is true.

Prospects of General Wrangel

Russian officials here do not enthuse over the prospects of Gen. Peter Wrangel being able to more than hold his own in the south of Russia. In the first place, he has not more than 40,000 or 50,000 men, and it is possible that the Bolsheviks may turn their troops against him when they are freed from the campaign in Poland. Heretofore, they have not pressed him and he has been operating in a part of Russia where the Bolshevik doctrine has not taken deep root. He has profited, too, by the experiences of Koltchak and Denikin. There is a story that the Bolsheviks have offered General Wrangel immunity if he will retire with his forces into Crimea proper, but this is not authenticated. What is hoped for is that, when Bolshevism falls, General Wrangel will have the nucleus about which a government can be built.

Attention is called to the fact that western Europe would be in greater peril than Russia was if Bolshevism should take possession of it. Russia had no great industries. When Bolshevism attacked Russia, the people scattered to the farms and were able to keep alive; only those left in the cities suffered greatly. But in countries like France and Belgium, where the population is dependent almost wholly on transportation, manufacturing and trade, it is felt that absolute disaster would come swiftly.

Treaties and Conventions

Eight Important Papers Signed at Paris on Tuesday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department was advised yesterday by the American Embassy in Paris that eight conventions and treaties relative to different phases of the European settlement were signed in Paris on Tuesday. Most of the conventions in question dealt with the question of minority protection in the newly established states and territories that have changed hands as a result of the great war. The department was without definite information as to the specific terms of the conventions. This government is not a party to them. Following are the list of conventions:

The Turkish treaty by the principal allied powers and Armenia, Belgium, Greece, Holland, Portugal, Rumania, Tzcho-Slovakia and Turkey.

The treaty concerning Thrace, signed by Greece and the principal allied powers.

The treaty concerning protection of minorities in Greece, signed by Greece and the principal allied powers.

The treaty concerning protection of minorities in Armenia, signed by Armenia and the principal allied powers.

A tripartite convention by France, Great Britain and Italy.

A convention relative to reciprocal relations of transferred territory, signed by Italy, Rumania, Tzcho-Slovakia and Poland.

A convention fixing the frontiers between Poland and Tzcho-Slovakia; Rumania and Tzcho-Slovakia; Rumania and Jugo-Slavia; and Rumanian frontiers in the Bukovina; signed by the principal allied powers, Poland, Rumania, and Tzcho-Slovakia.

The Jugo-Slav plenipotentiaries were not present, it was stated.

Bolshevik Communiqué

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Bolshevik wireless military communiqué on August 10 states: "In the Novogorodsk direction, during fierce fighting, we reached points seven miles east of Miakoff."

"On both banks of the river Bug, our troops, overcoming the enemy's resistance, continue their advance in a westerly direction. During the fighting our troops occupied a number of points from 12 to 14 miles west of the river Bug."

"On August 9, we captured Biala town. Fighting continues for possession of Vlodava town."

"In the Konak region, we have forced the river Bug at the railway line and are engaged on the western bank of this river. To the northwest of Brody, we have hung back the Poles at Radzikhoff village."

"Along the river Iersk our troops are engaged in fighting for possession of Dugatch town."

"On the Crimean sector fighting continues along the entire front with the balance in favor of our troops."

Soviet Terms Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—Late on Tuesday night, after the members of Parliament had expressed their views of the government's attitude toward Soviet Russia, Mr. Lloyd George announced that the Soviet terms for an armistice and preliminaries of peace with Poland had been handed to him. By permission of Leo Kamenef, the Bolshevik

representative, he proposed to read them to the House of Commons. He then read the terms as cabled to The Christian Science Monitor on Tuesday, and announced that he had communicated these terms to Poland and to France and he believed also to Italy.

On being asked to express his opinion on the terms, he announced that he did not think it exactly fair to him, when the Russian and Polish delegates were to meet on Wednesday, to express his opinion, which might embarrass the discussion. He did say, however, that there were certain things in the terms that he did not quite know the meaning of, and of which the Polish delegates will certainly ask an explanation. He agreed that the proposed terms create a new situation.

Russian Press Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—The special correspondent of the "Berlingske Tidende" at Helsingfors on Tuesday stated that Russian journals which have recently arrived there show that the Petrograd press is much more aggressive toward Poland than the accredited government journals of Moscow, the latter declaring that the Soviet Government might very well make peace with the Polish bourgeois government, maintaining that it would even be advisable to do so in view of the actual world situation.

On the other hand, Petrograd journals demand the absolute annihilation of White Poland and the occupation of Warsaw.

Russia Considers Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Moscow wireless messages state that Tzaritsin railway workers, at a general meeting, discussed the question of Labor discipline. It was decided to take measures against Labor desertions to root out loafing and to increase the output to a maximum.

At the present time, the depot has repaired 11 locomotives and 14 passenger wagons. In addition, there have been repaired 3068 cistern wagons and 112 locomotives have received ordinary running repairs.

DUTCH CLAIMS ON PACIFIC CABLES

Reopening of Line Between Guam and Menando and Reestablishment of Direct Communication With China to Be Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It has been authoritatively learned here that the Dutch, who are deeply interested in the reopening of the cables in the Pacific Ocean, the closing of which early in the war caused great inconvenience to Dutch interests in the East Indies, will not press their claims at the international communications conference to be held on September 15, which is a preliminary meeting, but will have their case ready to present at the more important conference to be held on November 15.

What have been referred to frequently as the German cables in the Far East are really German-Dutch cables, the company being composed partly of German and partly of Dutch members. This was the direct cable across the Pacific to the East Indies before the war, by way of Guam and the Island of Yap to Menando, with a branch line from Yap to Shanghai. This line was cut by the Japanese, and it is understood that a connection was made by the Japanese so that messages would have to be sent by way of Japan instead of to China. From Guam, a cable line runs to the Philippines, and much of the communication with the Dutch East Indies goes by that indirect route, the rest by way of India.

The stimulation of trade and shipping due to after-war conditions has increased the importance of facility of communication between the East Indies and other parts of the world. Next to Cuba, Java is the greatest sugar-producing country in the world, and rubber and other commodities greatly in demand in the world's markets are being produced in enormous quantities. The Dutch will, therefore, ask that the cable between Guam and Menando be reopened, and they are also anxious to have direct communication with China reestablished, cutting out the Japanese loop.

STRIKEBREAKERS ARE ORDERED DEPORTED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor
from its Denver News Office

DENVER, Colorado—Immediate deportation of all strikebreakers who are operating street cars in Denver has been ordered by Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, as a result of a conference with tramway, city and union officials. He rebuked the city and characterized the action of the strikebreakers in shooting as cowardly murder.

"Some of you will be indicted for murder," Maj.-General Wood exclaimed during the conference. A complete investigation of the riots was ordered by Major-General Wood, who left yesterday for Chicago. He will return in about three weeks, he stated.

TOLEDO VOTES DOWN TWO TRACTION PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Toledo News Office

TOLEDO, Ohio—By a large majority two ordinances providing for the purchase by the city of the traction system here for \$7,000,000, were voted down and an \$11,000,000 bond issue for a school program was approved in the primary election on Tuesday. The municipal ownership ordinances were

PROGRAM DRAFTED FOR LEAGUE COURT

Recommendation, Made to the Council by Committee of Jurists, Contains Plan for Permanent International Judiciary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Detailed consideration of the Permanent Court of International Justice, as recommended to the League of Nations Council at San Sebastian by the jurists' advisory committee, is contained in a statement given out yesterday by the World Peace Foundation, which bases its announcement on information received from the information section of the League of Nations at London, England.

"The project," the statement says, referring to the projected court, "is a most intricate and carefully balanced adjustment of the conflicts between the big powers and the little powers, between the extremists and the moderates, between those who wanted to give the court all power and those who hesitated to give it too much, between those who looked at it largely from a theoretical point of view and those who recognized that the first essential was to prepare a plan which would be accepted by the nations."

The jurisdiction of the new court is recognized as perhaps the most important question to be decided. Cases voluntarily brought before the judicial body offer no problem, but it was felt that the court must be provided with power of compulsory adjudication of certain classes of cases, or languish for lack of work. With this in view, and cognizant of the danger from any too radical advance, a court program was formulated based on the developments of the past Hague conferences, and supported by the machinery of the League of Nations.

Plan Proposed

According to the plan advanced, any state would have the right to take a legal question involving interpretation of a treaty, international law, breaches of international relations and the extent and nature of reparation for a breach, before the judicial body. Agreement of other nations in such a proposition would naturally have preceded the establishment of the court, and the procedure would be for the complainant state to notify the court, which, in turn, would notify the other state and the members of the League.

With the settlement of the question as to the competence of the court, arose the question of the application of the law. Breadth of definition was sought in order to provide the court with avenues of solution, and to avoid the danger of the court's writing its own law when it felt necessary. As a consequence the program provides for the application of four categories of law, in order. Recourse would be had to international agreements recognized by the states in dispute, to adopted international custom, to the generally accepted laws of civilized nations and to any precedents set in support of these laws.

Status of Judges

The jurists' advisory committee was then confronted with the question of a status of a judge whose nation's interests were involved in the case in point. It was decided to be undesirable to exclude a judge from such a case, because exclusion would be a reflection on his impartiality. In a sense, but more because such exclusion would remove from the bench a man who was best qualified by reason of his nationality, to explain the law applicable in the case. It was also decided that the court must assure both nations involved in the case in hand of representation on the judiciary body, by the appointment of a supplementary judge or by the selection of one specially for the case.

Another important problem that arose for consideration is the status before the court of nations not members of the League, and it was decided to recommend that such states be permitted to use the court on special terms. Cases brought before the permanent court would be given a large degree of publicity, and all members of the League of Nations would be kept apprised of the deliberations, arguments, incidental precedents and decisions.

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voted upon, following the recent decision of the Federal Court of Appeals at Grand Rapids, which dissolved an injunction issued by Federal Judge Killits restraining the board of elections from submitting them to a vote. With the defeat of these propositions, Mayor Schreiber said yesterday that he would present the service-at-cost ordinance for operation of the street railways on the Cleveland-Taylor plan to the council. The school bond issue, which was approved, includes the carrying out of a five-year program for the construction of 17 public schools and two high schools.

TWO CENT RATE OF FARE UPHELD

Railroads Within Illinois Not Allowed to Advance the Charge Upon Passenger Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The two-cent fare on Illinois railroads was upheld by the decision of the state Public Utilities Commission, which denied the application of the railroads within Illinois for a 3.6 cents per mile rate, but allowed a temporary increase of 33 1-3 per cent on freight rates.

On the question of passenger rates, which the railroads asked to have increased, the commission held that it had no power either to raise or lower transportation rates which had been fixed by statute.

The intrastate passenger fare in Illinois was fixed at 2 cents per mile by the Transportation Act passed in 1907. The war-time federal transportation law raised this fare to 3 cents per mile, and the recent ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission, under the Esch-Cummings Act, granted an increase to 3.6 cents per mile.

The war-time transportation act is automatically annulled when the roads pass completely into private control on September 1. Under the provisions of this act no reduction of rates could be made by any state body except with the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The railroads assert that this ruling annuls the Illinois statute of 1907 and legalizes the present rate of fare until it is changed by new legislation, so they have asked that the 3-cent rate be made the basis for the increase. Appeal will be made by the railroads to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and this step may necessitate an entirely new ruling by the commission and the carrying of the case to the Supreme Court.

The orders of the State Utilities Board denied the following applications: For passenger fare increase to 3.6 cents per mile, 40 per cent increase on freight rates, increased surcharges on Pullman and parlor cars, increase in commutation rates, and 20 per cent increase for rates for milk and cream on both passenger and freight trains. An increase of 20 per cent on excess baggage rates, effective September 1, was allowed by the board, and a temporary increase of 33 1-3 per cent on freight rates, under the condition that the roads improve their service. New hearings on the freight rates are to take place on October 10, 1920.

New York To Await Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Railroad officials received notice yesterday that the collection of the increased rates granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission would not be permitted within this State by the Public Service Commission of this State until after a public hearing. Tuesday, August 17, is the date set for the hearing on the intrastate freight rates, which will take place in Albany. No date has yet been made for the hearing on passenger rates, as it is said that the companies have not yet asked permission to increase them.

New Rates Authorized

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Special permission to file blanket schedules to make effective the new passenger, Pullman, excess baggage and milk rates recently authorized was granted the railroads yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Similar permission as to blanket schedules covering the increased freight rates already had been granted, and the roads are preparing to put all the new rates into effect on August 26.

Under the Commission's order the roads are required to issue the regular printed schedules—local tariffs by March 1, 1921; inter-division tariffs by June 1, 1921; and inter-line or joint tariffs by October 1, 1921.

AUTO DRIVER GIVEN JAIL TERM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHELSEA, Massachusetts—A sentence of six months in the House of Correction for driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor was imposed on Harold C. Harding of Gloucester, Massachusetts. Harding, who is chauffeur for Brig.-Gen. John W. Rickman, commander of the United States coast artillery force in New England, was also fined \$10 for drunkenness and \$50 for unlawfully appropriating the general's car.

MEXICAN SUGAR RECEIVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Mexican sugar, locally known as "panocha," is now being received at regular intervals in this city from Lower California. The first shipment was placed upon the market at 20 cents per pound, but the arrival of fresh cargoes has caused local merchants to offer it at 17 cents.

DEMOCRATS OPEN NATIONAL BATTLE

Franklin D. Roosevelt, in Chicago Address, Appeals For Party Solidarity and Asks the Aid of Enemy Dissenters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Asking not only for the vote of Democrats and independent voters, but the votes of Republicans who are dissatisfied with their own party leaders and platform, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic nominee for the vice-presidency, started the Democratic national campaign here last evening before a mass meeting at the Auditorium, which also served to inaugurate the campaign of James Hamilton Lewis for Governor of Illinois.

Mr. Roosevelt said in part: "Tonight we are firing the opening gun of a battle of far-reaching importance, for the action of the American Nation this year will be watched with anxious eyes by all civilization. The Governor of Ohio said to me: 'We must carry the issues to the people with the limit of our strength.'"

"We are opposed to the attitude of placing ourselves in some self-appointed shrine and then asking America to come and worship at our feet. I do not forget that the Government of the United States is intended for every citizen, and not only those of one party."

A Candidate's Duty

"You remember that Lincoln once said: 'You can't fool the people—there's such an all-fired lot of them!' This delightful willingness of the Nation to do its own thinking is getting stronger and stronger as the education of the Nation progresses. All that any right-minded candidate can ask is that the votes be cast intelligently; all that he can do is to present the issues honestly and honorably as he sees them."

"In the first eight years of this century, the Republican Party was in a large measure under true leaders, men who marched with the times, men who tried to interpret the thought of the body of the party for the better governing of the country. From 1908 to 1912, a group of selfish men sought, for their own purposes, with their eyes on the ground, to gain the control of the party machinery. You know the result. It was in this very city that these men succeeded in their purposes. It was in this very city that was born the movement of protest, that, in the elections of 1912, received the majority of the votes of the old Republican Party. That vote was given to a great American leader, but it was even more than support of Theodore Roosevelt, the man; it was the voice of insistence that the party control be taken out of the hands of selfish men, of men who had not discovered that the world was moving on. Among these in that year, and this will not be forgotten in history, who supported the ancient régime, who hurled bitter and insulting attacks at the Progressive leader, was the present Republican nominee for the presidency.

"These men do not represent true Republicanism. Their thought, their control, their interest are the voice of a small and intensely narrow wing of their party."

Evasion Is Charged

"I do not claim to be an expert philologist, but I know what straightforward English means, and frankly I do not understand most of the Republican platform. You can read two meanings into its pronouncements on almost every important subject. On only one subject is it definite and that is in the general, sweeping condemnation of everything done under a

Democratic Administration during the past seven and a half years.

"The only offer of the Republican management is an offer of a change. How, for instance, will Senator Harding, if elected, restore the market for Liberty Bonds at par?"

"Our financial system is today sound, sounder than that of any other nation in the whole world. The people of the country know that their government will repay them dollar for dollar when the time of the loan is up. They know that today the Treasury of the United States is running ahead, and not behind."

EVIDENCE GIVEN AT RAILWAY INQUIRY

Officials of Canadian Railways Applying for Rate Increase Show Large Operating Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The railway companies of Canada are so far uncommitted to the Chicago wage award. The application now being heard by the Railway Commission for a 30 per cent increase in freight rates is supplemented by a further application for an increase of 10 per cent and of 20 per cent in passenger rates to cover the cost which the application of the Chicago award would involve. And yet neither Mr. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, nor Mr. Hanna, president of the Canadian National Railways, would state whether they had decided to apply the award. One thing is fairly certain: the provision of the Chicago award, making the increases retroactive from May, will not be adopted, inasmuch as that is a governmental, and not a railway, award.

The matter was brought up in the course of the inquiry today. Howard Kilby, of the Grand Trunk railway, submitted figures to show that the average annual wage for all of the employees of the system, from office boy to president, had been \$677.20 in 1913 and had jumped to \$1321.87 in 1919, or a rise of 108.70 per cent. If the Chicago award were applied, the average would be \$1718.84 per year, or an increase since 1913 of 157.6 per cent.

It was pointed out that conductors received \$5.40 per day, working five hours. To this the chairman, Mr. Carvell, took strong objection. "Are we here?" he asked, "to decide whether freight rates shall be raised so that conductors shall receive more than that amount for a five-hour day?"

Mr. Hanna declared that he had filed the application for increase without consultation with the government. Questioned as to whether he had considered the relative merits of paying deficits by increased rates or out of the Treasury, he declared that, if the Canadian National Railways enjoyed the rates equal to those on the Australian roads, he would not only pay all operating expenses, but would be able to meet and wipe out the bonded indebtedness and have something over to defray the national debt. A railway should pay as it went along.

GAS RATE PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—Newark and other New Jersey cities are protesting against the action of the State Board of Public Utilities which has permitted an increase of 25 cents in the price of gas, making the rate \$1.40 per 1000 cubic feet, and at the same time lowering the heating standard from 600 to 525 thermal units. Mayor Gillen is quoted as characterizing this as an outrageous rate, as with the reduction of quality it is equivalent to a charge of \$1.55 per 1000 cubic feet.

ATTACK BY MOORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—A message from Ceuta on Tuesday says Spanish forces at Rajela were attacked by Moors and suffered eight killed and ten wounded. The Moors sustained heavy losses.

Why Buy Your Boy's Next Suit Now?

Because, for a few days more, you can cut 1-5 right off the Fall price of these famous, made-on-honor, Macular Parker Suits.



All Wool Suits

Two pieces. Lined. Double seated knickerbockers. Ages 8 to 17. Norfolk and Single Breasted with 1/2 belt or belt all round.

\$16 to \$36

Regular Fall prices, \$20 to \$45

Long Trouser Suits



Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Spitzbergen's Mineral Wealth

Four months of sunlight in the year has Spitzbergen, but the sunless winter in the mining regions is not so cold as it is in the United States, thanks to the neighborhood of the Gulf Stream, and there somebody presses a button, switches on the electrical current, and illuminates the mining villages with electrical light. The work goes on, and the coal fields, says the London Times Trade Supplement, are still estimated to hold more than 200,000,000 tons of coal, which is interesting information nowadays even to the American citizen whose coal bin is such a long way from Spitzbergen. These, however, are the beds of steam coal; and those which contain household coal are said to be even more extensive.

Nor is Spitzbergen without interest to the man who runs an automobile as well as to the man who runs a furnace. There are muddy pools on the islands, where gas bubbles up through the mud, and last year an analysis of the gas showed that it contains a large percentage of petroleum. A new and hitherto unsuspected source of fuel had probably been revealed by those bubbles of gas, and now arrangements are being pushed to prospect the region thoroughly with the likely result of finding a new oil-bearing region. Spitzbergen is richer than was generally imagined a decade ago: during the last few years iron, copper, lead, gypsum, asbestos and other minerals, as well as promising hints of gold and silver, have been discovered, and large beds of colored marble have been opened. All of which is interesting to the world at large, and particularly interesting to the British interests, which have acquired ownership of about three-quarters of the mineral area. Norwegians, Swedes, Dutch, and Germans are also busy developing this island wealth, over which, by the decision of the League of Nations, waves the sovereign flag of Norway.

Summer in Hyde Park

One of the greatest festivals in the world is held every fine Sunday in summer in Hyde Park, London. Here congregate people in their tens of thousands and take the air sedately. They come from all parts of the metropolis and all have that distinctive, well-scrubbed and groomed "Sunday" appearance which is always associated with that day. The area of the park is so extensive that even if the numbers of visitors should be greater than they are, there would be room for all. The call of the park is quite understandable, for apart from the large stretches of greenward and the shady trees, there is the band—usually one of the best in the world—provided by one of the regiments of foot guards. Then for the more energetically inclined there is the Serpentine, where boats may be hired.

Of course Hyde Park is only one of the many well-kept open spaces where the people have an opportunity of getting a glimpse of the green of the country and forgetting their usual squalor surroundings. But although there are many other parks, they are none of them quite like Hyde Park. The affectionate regard which Londoners have for "the park" is illustrated by a conversation which King William IV of England had with his Prime Minister. "What would it cost me," quoth the monarch, "to inclose Hyde Park and make it private?" "Your throne, sire!" was the laconic reply.

The Chinese Public Schools

The Chinese student of today must necessarily become an important factor in making the China of tomorrow, and the fact that thousands and thousands of Chinese students are now studying English will perhaps have more influence than is generally realized. The place given to English in the present educational laws includes the language and literature in the curriculum of all but the lower elementary schools, and these laws, necessitating the opening of many new schools in the towns, cities, and villages of China, are now in force throughout the country.

The Chinese student, however, goes to school under conditions that seem odd to the Western idea of education. Although the schools are government institutions, an annual fee—\$4 small coin, or \$2 in United States currency—is charged for attendance at the elementary schools, and for the higher schools the cost of education rises to \$20 small coin a year, with an extra charge of about \$2.50 in American

money, a month, for boarding a student. Japan supplies him with his writing paper, pens, ink, erasers, slates, pencils, and other minor paraphernalia. Nor does the government, as in America, supply the student with any of these essentials; he must buy them himself, or his father for him, and one may believe that in the course of a year they count up to a good many of those dollars small coin that are worth about 50 cents United States.

History and the Great War

One of the things that must be undertaken by the public, especially in the United States, is such a knowledge of European history as shall protect them against the flood of "biographies," "accounts," "memoirs," and "histories" that will be assiduously put out by the Germans.

There are many who labor under the impression that the war is over and that it ended as it began, spontaneously. In the process of the world's evolution, nothing happens spontaneously, and it is the province of history to show men this vital and essential fact. Had politicians and legislators possessed more knowledge of history, it is safe to say that they had done better by their constituents and their constituents had better controlled them.

The reader's attention is called particularly to a work that is being done in England with the sanction of the Foreign Office under the editorship of I. W. Prothero, "The Foreign Office Green Handbooks," so far numbering 160. These handbooks contain in concise form historical facts about modern Europe.

As the Athenæum says "Cram-books are a necessary evil, and these are good cram-books," wonderfully well adapted to the needs not only of the "publicist" but of the man who has not the time to go through Lecky and Stanhope or Motley and Robertson. For instance, the present installment deals with Holland, the question of the Scheldt and the neutrality of Belgium; it starts with the revolt of the Netherlands in the sixteenth century and goes on to the resignation of the Heemskirk ministry in 1913 and it is to be observed that "the writer is especially to be congratulated on the precision with which he conveys information in points for which encyclopedias are often hunted through in vain."

The Law Officer

The Law Officer in English-speaking countries is a very different person from an officer of the law and, broadly speaking, is usually the Attorney-General and his various assistants or the Solicitor-General and his various assistants. The two offices in a general way are alike on both sides of the Atlantic, but there is this difference: for a very long time, if not always, in the United States, neither the Attorney-General nor the Solicitor-General has been allowed to do any private work nor hold any briefs save those for the federal government, and this rule has been followed in the various states, its reason being one of a sound public policy most necessary perhaps in a republic.

On the other hand, in Great Britain, the law officers have been allowed to hold briefs in private cases, as anyone acquainted with the English reports knows, and at times their emoluments have been enormous. But there is this to be noted in regard to the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General: not only do they receive salaries as legal advisers to the Crown, but receive fees for the "contentious" work in addition. Taking then these three sources of income together, we can see that the fee-books would tell a rich and splendid story, although it must be conceded that these officers are "two of the hardest worked men in the government."

It is stated that Sir John Simon, during his last year as Attorney-General, earned some £20,000, a very respectable showing. At the beginning of the great war, Lord Birkenhead, then Sir Frederick Smith and the Solicitor-General made an arrangement by which the income of each Law Officer suffered a diminution of some £5000, though the House of Commons was given to understand that this arrangement was only for the duration of the war. It is now being mooted that the emoluments be raised to the level of the days before the war, and the question has arisen to the usual discussion.

One thing is certain: there is nothing democratic about low salaries and equally that low pay too often means indifference of work and mediocrity of character and ability in the official, a fact proved plainly enough in the many states that have an elective judiciary with small salaries. This is a fact that the average man is unwilling to recognize, but if the public intelligence increases, it may be grasped after a while.

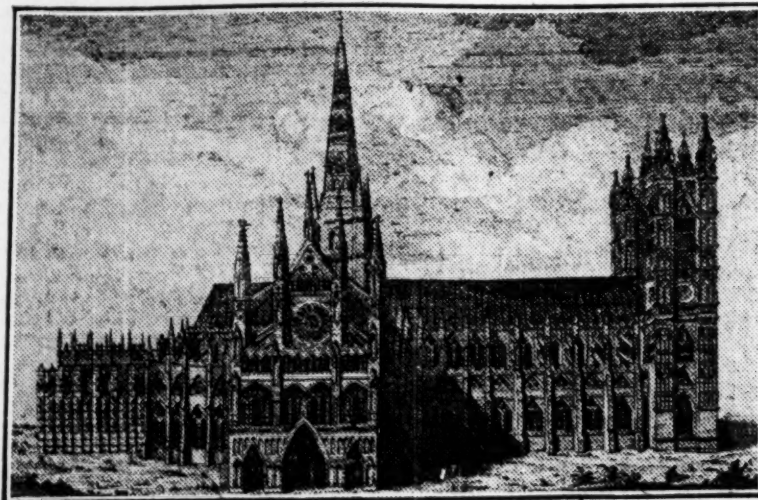
A French Postal Innovation

"Stick the stamp on the upper right hand side of the envelope," says the French Government to the people by way of the rubber stamp that cancels the postage. Since it seems to be rather a late date to be teaching the public elementary rules in the use of the mail, one decides that there must be a new class writing letters. Can it be composed entirely of friends of the expeditionary forces, American, Australian, British, Italian, and Indian? The use of the stamp in this fashion exemplifies how characteristically every nation develops available opportunities. Germany before the war would have used it for Verboten signs. Americans turn it into a money-making scheme, for Barleson, yielding to the advice of publicity experts, allowed the cancellation stamp to carry advertisements for Liberty loans, the Near East Relief and many other patriotic and philanthropic causes. And now the French write a message in accordance with the purest bureaucratic tradition.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The recent appeal for funds for the urgently needed repairs to the walls of the Abbey of Westminster has not, on either side of the Atlantic, fallen upon deaf ears. Some in London have long watched with rueful eyes the surface of the outside stonework gradually peeling away, the white old walls in the cloisters powdering into dust, and gaping fissures occurring between massive blocks of masonry; but when carved ornament, representing an inspired degree of manual skill unequalled since, begins to break away, the situation becomes grave indeed. The work of restoration, when begun, will be worthily carried out.



Sir Christopher Wren's design for a spire and towers for Westminster Abbey

Prof. W. R. Lethaby, well known for his deep and sympathetic knowledge of medieval art, being the surveyor to the Abbey.

The Abbey church has been associated in a special way with the kings of England from early times; for it has not only, like Rheims in France, been the Coronation Church, but once served as the chapel of their palace hard by. Its history has been a long and varied one. Edward the Confessor was the first great founder; unseemly relics of his church remain; "Dark Cloister" and Dormitory Undercroft (Pyx Chapel and Museum) are said to be remains of his early work. Determined more worthily to house the shrine of the saintly Edward, Henry III rebuilt the church in the thirteenth century on a far grander scale; most of the body of the church is his work. The masonry has nearly all been renewed in later times, but now is once more crumbling, especially in parapets, clerestory and flying buttresses. The nave was gradually extended during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries while the western towers—now also in a critical condition—were not added till Georgian times.

The artistic glory of the church, however, is the richly ornamented chapel of Henry VII at its east end—the last brilliant effort of native Gothic art. Its pinnacles and rows of niches with their canopies, besides the delicate stone mullions of the windows, show plainly the work of weather and time.

The Abbey of Westminster, famous though it is throughout the world, is still only superficially known to those who are privileged to live near it and to the thousands who pass it daily. To the ordinary observer, it is only the church of the Abbey—whose hoary walls overshadow the broad sanctuary—that is suggested by the title; it is forgotten that on the farther or south side—indeed, all round it—was a group of buildings of all kinds, which went to form the Abbey proper, the precinct of which, as a miniature town self-contained in all respects, teemed with people of all ranks and trades 500 years ago. One has only to wander round the old monastic walls, of which parts still remain, to appreciate how large a stretch of ground it covered in those far-off days when the broad streets and office buildings of today were alike unknown, and a little village—fore-runner of Westminster City, a name it very early won—lay, under the protection of the Abbey, clustered to the westward.

First, look for a moment at the great north transept front (facing Parliament Square), which in stately dignity reflects the French taste of the third Henry who erected it. You will see that doors exist in both the middle and the right-hand porches; but there is none in the left-hand one. Peep round the corner of the left behind the buttress, however. Here you will find a tiny door, the King's private entrance to the church, which is readily accessible from the palace beyond. Now pass down Abingdon Street beyond Henry VII's richly decorated chapel—the lady chapel of the Abbey Church. On the right you will see the spreading buttresses of the chapter house, in front of which the monk's cemetery is still marked by greenward; the old precinct wall skirted this, parallel to the road, and all the ground this side of it was occupied by stabling belonging to the King's Palace of Westminster, whose scattered buildings stood where the houses of Parliament now are.

When we reach the foot of Great College Street, we must imagine for a moment the rippling trout stream whose course this thoroughfare follows—a quiet and delightful rural feature amidst the bustle of the town. Beyond, stretching down the river, was a desolate marsh land, only recently reclaimed. If we now pass up Great College Street our imagery takes more solid form, for here on the right—and stretching down the college mews—may still be seen some of the crumbling precinct walls, emblems of a great power and influence that long ere this has passed away. This little relic—which has weathered the storm

of some 450 years—is unknown to the majority of our native Londoners. At the far end of the mews looms up the silent mass of the King's jewel house—just outside the Abbey boundary—alike strangely undisturbed by the passing of the centuries.

At the end of this silent street yawns a somber Georgian gateway leading to Dean's Yard—the football field which goes by the ironic name of "The Green." It is part of the celebrated Westminster School. The part of the space nearest us was occupied by mills, the farther end serving as the great court of the monastery. Along the right-hand side stretch to this day the gray walls of the building containing cellars and visitors' apartments, mellow with age and lasting service. Embedded in them, near pavement level, Roman tiles may be discovered by the patient explorer. This reminds

BOAT RACING 50 YEARS AGO

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Half a century ago this June the most famous steamboat race ever held on inland waters was started at New Orleans, when the old "side-wheeler," Robert E. Lee, defeated the Natchez, a steamer of the same type, in a continuous run from New Orleans to St. Louis, a distance of 1218 miles, around the winding course of the Mississippi River.

Today, in New Orleans, lives a man who saw that race, or saw as much of it as anyone could who was not on board either of the \$200,000 steamers, then the finest of their kind of craft in the world. He is Col. F. T. Anderson, a retired business man of Memphis, Tennessee. He recalls plainly, and his bright blue eyes sparkle with the memory, the day, June 30, 1870, when the rival steamers—"packets" in those days—started for St. Louis.

"On that day," said Colonel Anderson, to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, "nearly the entire population of New Orleans gathered on the levee and filled everything that would float in the harbor to see the race, up to that time, and probably still so, the longest ever run on fresh water. Arrangements were made for messengers to relay bulletins of the progress of the race from every point along the river where there were settlements, and the great event had been announced for weeks ahead, so that people came from miles back in the country to see the two steamers contest for supremacy."

Efficiency Wins

"Due to what we would now call 'efficiency,' the Robert E. Lee was ahead all the way from the time she passed the Natchez at Nine Mile Point, about seven miles above the starting place at Canal Street, then, as now, the business center of New Orleans. The Lee made the run in 3 days, 18 hours and 14 minutes, while the Natchez required 3 days, 21 hours and 58 minutes for the trip. This was in spite of the fact that the Natchez was much more of a racing boat than the Lee, having been built with a long, narrow hull, which many old river men had forecast would 'turn turtle' before she started."

"Before the race, the Lee was stripped of all her bulkheads and other superstructure which might militate against her speed. She also had sent messengers ahead to several points along the river to be prepared with barges of coal, equipped with a score or more of husky Negroes at each barge, ready to fill her decks with fuel in a few minutes, so that her stops were short, regular and all made at points where she would not be hampered by having to wait for any delays in the delivery of her fuel. The Natchez neglected to take these precautions, and her defeat, no doubt, was in part due to this failure to prepare the way for victory."

A Mistake at Memphis

"I was in Memphis when the two big steamers passed, and the crowd of thousands on the levee made an amusing mistake. Hundreds of bonfires had been prepared, waiting the touch of a match, three or four brass bands were ready to play, any number of anvils loaded with powder were ready to be set off, scores of men had brought out their muskets to add to the din, and two old muzzle-loading cannons had been dragged to the levee to salute the racers."

"Then, all at once a steamer, driving full speed against the current, a black smoke pouring from both her stacks and laboring darkies shoveling coal into the fireboxes beneath her boilers, appeared around the bend. The bonfires were lit, the crowd began to cheer, the bands to play, the cannons and muskets to roar and there was a great to do, until suddenly the mounted messenger, preceding the racing boats to give notice of their coming, dashed up with word that this was not one of the racers, but the steamer James Howard, bound from New Orleans to Cincinnati. In the excitement, the Memphis crowd had overlooked the fact that messengers riding on horseback were going in re-

lays ahead of the boats to advise the people of their coming, so that there might be one continuous ovation for the big racers all the way up the stream.

"It was all a great surprise and pleasure to the steamer Howard and her captain and passengers, but was the cause of a lot of trouble to the Memphians, who had to rebuild their bonfires, get out a lot of more powder and reassemble their bands. They put in quick work with thousands of willing hands, however, and by the time the Robert E. Lee appeared, half or three-quarters of an hour later, were ready to receive her with even greater clamor than they did the Howard. The Natchez was far behind even at Memphis, and was caught in a thick fog above Cairo, and delayed several hours more before the end of the race in St. Louis on July 4, 1870.

An Advertising Value

"This contest was the best known and most widely advertised of many races given to stimulate the increase in speed among the boats plying the Mississippi, for even in those leisurely days, speed was an important matter in business up and down the river. As a rule the owners of the boats served as their own captains, and competition, as it is today, was an effective goad on the back of each owner-captain. John W. Cannon, captain of the Robert E. Lee, and Thomas P. Leathers, captain of the Natchez, were also the owners of their respective boats, and the victory of the Lee undoubtedly brought her thousands of dollars in high-priced freight and passenger traffic up and down the river, so that the race, costly as it was for those days, was a piece of good advertising."

"More than a quarter of a century before this race, however, steamboating on the Mississippi was a profitable business. The steamer New Orleans, 116 feet long, 20 feet beam, and carrying 400 tons of freight, was built at a cost of \$38,000, in about 1835, and placed in the New Orleans-Natchez run, paid for herself in one season. Her captain, by the way, was Nicholas J. Roosevelt, a grand uncle of the former president, Theodore Roosevelt, and I have heard my father tell how the Louisiana Legislature, then in session in New Orleans, adjourned to go out on the levee and see this steamer come in."

"In 1838—starting about June 13, I believe—there was another famous race down the Mississippi, a race now all but forgotten, in which the steamer Monarch ran against time, from Louisville to New Orleans, making it in six days and one hour, eight hours better, according to old newspaper clippings which I have, than it ever had been done before. 'If the delays incident to stops for freight and passengers are deducted,' says a clipping from the old New Orleans Picayune, the trip would have been made in 5½ days.' This race against time was a matter of marvel to the people of New Orleans, and of editorial comment in the newspapers."

"In the same year (1838) the United States gave a prize of \$500 in gold to the steamer Diana for making the run from Louisville to New Orleans in less than six days, thus beating the time of the Monarch. In 1854, Diana's record was beaten by Baltic, the famous racer of the day, while the steamboat J. M. White set the whole Mississippi Valley by the ears when she made a record of 14 miles an hour for a run from New Orleans to Cairo in 1848."

Wrist Watches in China

Compared with an average American community, where watches and clocks are common, the statement of United States Consul-General Pontius in Commerce Reports that there is a "considerable demand" for timepieces in the Mukden district of China is significant of the difference between the East and the West. The Chinese citizen who goes out to buy a clock usually wants either an eight-day wall clock that strikes the hours, or a musical wall clock that cheerfully notes the passage of time with a bar or so of music. As for watches, in a land where the watch that ticks elsewhere than in a vest pocket must needs be tucked away under a long robe, it is hardly surprising that up-to-date Chinese in Mukden are more and more taking to wearing their watches on their wrists.



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"LASSIE"
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ANDREW BOORDE, THE JESTER

In the sudden freedom of thought which came with the "New Learning," the world seemed to bubble over with laughter. If, as it is said, Wit and Learning, the children of Apollo, quarrelled in their youth, they had certainly reconciled their differences by this time, for did ever the two combine so divinely as in More and his dear friend Erasmus, types of the age, at once learned, gentle, sober, witty and withal manly. But humor is a shy and delicate thing; it will hardly bear to be put on the printed page; it is so light and airy; it floats on the tongue of wisdom; it comes with a quick spontaneous thought and flies off into nowhere. A jester is not always a humorist.

Andrew Boorde was court jester to Henry VIII. Jokes are ephemeral and subject to fashion. They last for a day and then pass into the limbo of forgetfulness. We are fortunate in having specimens of Andrew's humor preserved in the books which he was good enough to write.

He was born in 1490, that is to say, at the time of the "New Learning," when men were becoming very wide awake, when thought was finding its freedom, and when tragedy and comedy walked through the land, hand in hand. He was educated at Oxford University. He left the church and studied in France where he became a confidential agent on behalf of the inquisitor Lord Cromwell. In 1542 Andrew inherited his brother's property in Pevensey and it was at this time that he was appointed to the Court of Henry.

He was a restless fellow, traveling frequently and widely on the Continent and amusing himself in all kinds of ways. From Spain he sent seeds of a plant which was not regularly cultivated in England until one hundred years later. He writes "I send seeds off reuberbe, the which come out off Barbary." In 1556 he says: "I am now in Skotland, in a litle unversyte named Glasco."

Probably no more would have been heard of Mr. Boorde than of any other ancient jester had it not been for the adventurous preservation of his house at Pevensey. Perhaps the fact of its having an historical interest long before it came into his possession may account partly for its present existence, for it is built on the site of the house in which the coin of the realm was minted in the reign of Stephen. A visitor may now see the actual room in which Edward VI slept, a tiny cupboard of a room, with its heavy oak beams.

The court jester no longer exists, but his representatives are here as Charlie Chaplin, Harry Lauder, Folies and Quaints, and many others. They have a wider field than ever the court jester had, but their trade is just the same. May they flourish!

There is little more to say about this Merry Andrew. He occupied his exalted position only a short seven years. Then he somehow fell foul of the authorities. Either his jests became too familiar, or his antics too broad, or his stories too stale, or his figure too stout—anyhow, he managed to offend some court favorite and was consigned to prison. He lived a variegated life at a time when life was full of activity not unmixd with adventure. He was not unlearned, but he probably lacked that worldly wisdom which is the only safeguard of the natural humorist. Today, in official circles, it is only suffered on the condition that it shall amuse and never hurt, stir to laughter and never rebuke. The jester as a moralist is today disallowed. He is not put in prison, but he loses his job.



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PROHIBITIONIST NOMINEES ACCEPT

Candidates for President and Vice-President Urge the Need of a Rigid Enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment

GERMANTOWN, Ohio—Aaron S. Watkins, Prohibition candidate for president, was formally notified of his nomination yesterday. After reference to the fact that all platforms contain many planks that are self-evident statements to which no one could take exception, he said he would confine his attention to a half dozen outstanding questions on which there was a difference of opinion. Upon the League of Nations he said:

"Our party has not hesitated to make a definite and clear statement on the question. We believe in some reservations, but the assumption that all super-government is wrong, unpatriotic, and un-American, makes all hope of the formulation of a real League of Nations an impossibility. It becomes a choice, then, between a League of Nations that goes far beyond the desires and convictions of the mass of our citizens and a league that is so spineless, weak and inadequate, that it no longer deserves the name. We are not frightened by the cry of 'Americanism.' We believe that the truest Americanism, in these days of world wide affairs, is the man who recognizes the duty and obligation of America to all the nations of the earth."

National Concessions

"It is very apparent that a league, to be useful and efficient in preventing the recurrence of other world wars, must possess some power and that each separate nation must be willing to make some concession. Civil liberty, moreover, is built upon the surrender of so-called personal liberty in order to advance the freedom of the individual in the form of civil liberty. So we believe in the long run, whatever concessions may be granted by America to the League of Nations, will be more than repaid by the prestige and power that will accrue to our nation from those concerned in world wide affairs."

"We believe that all conciliation possible should be extended to Mexico. We believe that in the interest of peace and world progress, the United States should intervene and compel the restoration of a decent state of affairs within the borders of our next door neighbor."

"We believe that the United States, if requested to do so by the principal nations of the world, should be willing to assume some sort of mandatory over Armenia."

"The Treaty of Peace ought never to have included the covenant of the League of Nations. But the Treaty in its combined form is before us, and is already signed by a large group of nations. It is a fact, not a vision. What shall we do with it? The answer is, secure whatever reservations and amendments are possible and absolutely essential and then sign."

Industrial Peace

"The Prohibition Party declares for industrial peace and states that the government ought to assume the responsibility of protecting the public against the waste and extravagance of industrial warfare. We mean by this statement that it strikes as a means of meeting labor difficulties have been weighed in the balance of public sentiment and historical test and have been found absolutely wanting. We believe that neither Labor nor Capital should be permitted by public sentiment and law to paralyze the business of the country while they fight out, as they think, their difficulties. We favor the establishment of an industrial court before which all these differences may be brought, and while the court is in session and receiving light from every possible source upon the situation, business should proceed as usual, for the chief party at interest in all these controversies is neither Labor nor Capital, but the great public that becomes the innocent bystander and the injured party in all these unwise conflicts."

"Our party has always been friendly to Union Labor. We declare this year for collective bargaining, and the establishment of tribunals so constituted that they will command the respect of organized Labor and largely solve the difficulties and maintain industrial peace."

"We favor cooperative marketing under government oversight in order to eliminate the unnecessary middlemen and thus decrease the exorbitant toll taken from the farmer on the one hand and the industrial workers and professional men on the other. The producer must have higher prices on some of the farm products and the consumer ought to pay lower rates than he is now paying."

Three Great Questions

"Our currency has been unduly inflated and should be gradually adjusted to a normal basis. This inflation is a leading cause of the artificially high rate of nominal prices."

"We call attention to the fact that the Prohibition Party declared for equal suffrage in the very beginning of its history and has stood uniformly and constantly for that reform all these years. We believe we have the suffrage of the newly enfranchised womanhood. Our party has always stood for the individual and for the home."

"To us, the supreme question of the year is not equal suffrage, the League of Nations, Labor, Mexico, or Armenia, nor any of the minor questions upon which all agree. The great issue is the entire extinction of the liquor traffic. We

take the position that the mere declaration of law never settled any question. In other words, law without enforcement is not law, but mere theory, desire or sentiment. We do not for a moment declare that there has been no enforcement of law, nor that conditions have not improved in a marked degree, but we do declare that in many cities and even in the quietest country districts, there is much of law violation. We believe further that the Administration has not thus far put forth the effort nor expended the amount of money necessary to bring the offenders to justice."

Dr. Colvin's Acceptance

Leigh Colvin, Prohibition candidate for Vice-President, after referring to the Prohibition Party's record of continuous loyalty to the Prohibition cause, to its progressive statesmanship on issues other than prohibition and to the benefits which have been achieved from partially enforced prohibition, said: "We face the greatest crisis in the history of the prohibition movement. The Prohibition cause has won in the Constitution and the law, but it has not yet won in politics, and politics is essential because it is through the agency of politics that the government is controlled."

"Notwithstanding that we have prohibition in the Constitution both political party conventions have refused to assume the responsibility for the maintenance of the Volstead enforcement law, without which the Constitutional amendment is impotent."

"Throughout the history of the 70 years' effort to achieve prohibition the worst obstacle has been liquor's domination of politics and the willingness of the old parties to sacrifice prohibition for party advantage. The fact that prohibition is in the Constitution does not now deter the liquor interests or the politicians from the continuance of their old political tactics. Liquor's continued power in politics, as brazenly exhibited in the old party conventions, should startle the nation to action."

Assault by Liquor Forces

Referring to the amendment of the Constitution as registering the verdict of society in the most decisive and solemn manner and that the purpose in securing a Constitutional amendment was to secure stability and to place beyond the reach of temporary changes and excitements an idea upon which the well-being of the people depended, he stated that despite this purpose of the American people, the liquor interests were not engaged in a Herculean and ferocious assault to overcome the Eighteenth Amendment. Defeated in their efforts for an unconstitutional referendum, defeated decisively in the courts, they have now discovered it is possible to nullify prohibition through control of politics, the one field in which the liquor interests have long been experts."

"Their first step is to amend the Volstead Act by so defining the term 'intoxicating liquor' as to increase the alcoholic content. Notwithstanding this attempt by the liquor interests, neither one of the old party candidates is willing to commit himself to the maintenance of the standard of the Volstead Act."

"The return of beer and wine would mean the alcoholization of masses of people with all that alcoholization implies. It would mean the increase of the inmates of jails, workhouses and charitable institutions which are now being depopulated. It would mean the return of the saloon with all its attendant evils. It would mean the stronger liquors in addition to beer and wine as it would be next to impossible to control the liquor sellers. It would mean, further, the continuance of the liquor traffic in politics with all its blighting effects."

"But it is not merely in the weakening of existing law that the wets hope to achieve their purpose. If they can succeed in naming two officers—the Attorney-General and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue—they could largely nullify prohibition. For that reason it is exceedingly essential that we have a President as well as a Congress favorable to prohibition. A President is needed in order that he may exercise his power over appointments, his veto power, his message power, and the function as leader of his party in behalf of prohibition."

AIR MAIL SERVICE TO MINNEAPOLIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Aerial mail service between Chicago and Minneapolis was begun yesterday when the first plane started at 7:30 a. m. from the Checkerboard Aviation Field in Maywood with 11 sacks of special delivery and registered mail. Lieut. Walter J. Smith was the pilot, accompanied by four others who are to learn the route for the future trips. The plane used is a Martin bomber with two Liberty motors. The return trip will start from the government's new landing field at Ft. Snelling.

CITY TO DEAL IN FOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—Food is to be purchased and sold to the citizens of Berkeley by the municipality, as a first step toward solving the problem of high costs now prevalent in this city. The sum of \$2500 has been appropriated by the city council, and one of the councilmen is actively in charge of purchasing commodities.

COMPETITIVE BIDS TO SUPPLY NAVY

System of Purchasing in Use Before War Is Resumed—Contracts Made for About 90 Per Cent of Western Oil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The navy is returning to the practice of obtaining its supplies through competitive bidding, discontinuing that of commandeering what it needed, which plan has been in effect since 1917, and in the last week has contracted for approximately 90 per cent of its west coast fuel oil requirements, and for its complete supply of gasoline.

When advices were received last month that several of the suppliers were in a position to enter into contract, a further opportunity to submit quotations was afforded. The bids also followed negotiations looking to settlement for past deliveries, and in which there was contained the condition that before commandeering could be abandoned assurances would be received protecting petroleum products required subsequent to July, 1920.

With respect to fuel oil three bids contained firm offers. The basis prices quoted were \$2 per barrel for 30 per cent; \$2.25 for 10 per cent and \$2.35 for another 10 per cent, making a total of 50 per cent of the requirements for three months. A fourth bid for 25 per cent of the requirements for six months was based entirely on market price at time of delivery. The fifth firm declined to bid, but expressed its willingness to furnish its pro rata share, claiming commercial contracts made it necessary for any supplies furnished by them to be secured by commandeering.

Two firms submitted bids on gasoline, each for a six months period, one of them offering 100,000 gallons of motor gasoline, during a six months period, at two cents under prevailing market prices at time of delivery; the other offering to supply the navy's entire gasoline needs, the prices for the first three months to be the suppliers' regular market prices at time and place of delivery, less two cents per gallon, any advances up to two cents above the market price July 1 to be assumed by the navy, subsequent advances to be assumed by the supplier. For the remaining three months the price to be paid by the navy would be based on the suppliers' market price of October 1, with two cents less from the market price and restriction as to increase as in the case of deliveries during the first three months.

For Diesel oil, two bids were received, both for a six months period, one company offering 25 per cent of quantity required at market price at time of delivery, the other for 30 per cent at basic price of \$2.94 per barrel.

As will be noted, the bids received reflected considerable variance of opinion as to the conditions under which the navy should contract for its fuel. To correct this situation, and, if possible, to remove those elements of price uncertainty attending a fluctuating market under long term contracts, direct negotiations with the several suppliers were entered into. The result has been that the contracts now being prepared cover 90 per cent of the fuel oil needed during the three months period at the firm basic price of \$2 per barrel; and, in the case of gasoline, the contract provides that the full quantity will be furnished during the entire three months at the basic price of 2 1/4 cents per gallon, the lowest price specified in the bid. Only one company has not as yet seen fit to accept the navy's proposition.

NEW FARM LOAN FOR CATTLE PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A new farm loan law permitting the government to finance cattle feeding at about 4 per cent would help bring down the prices of meat which, it is said, are likely to be higher than ever this winter, so the Master Butchers of America were told yesterday at their annual convention here. John T. Russell, of Chicago, a former president, who proposed the measure, had just completed a survey of the meat business in various parts of the country. He said that reasons usually given for high meat prices had not gone to the root of the matter and that prices will remain high because the great cattle ranges are gone and farmers are unwilling to take the risk of raising beef. Last year, he added, farmers who bought cattle at 16 cents a pound, and fattened them on high priced corn expecting to sell them for 24 cents or more, were forced to sell at a loss of three or four cents and were unwilling to repeat the experience this year.

As for the retailer, the cost of labor had advanced 100 per cent this year, it was said, and expensive delivery systems added to the high prices now prevailing.

PHILIPPINES OFFER TRADE OPPORTUNITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Philippine Islands present remarkable opportunities for American industry and trade, so Fidel A. Reyes, director of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry of the Philippines, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY IS PLANNED

Committee of Forty-Eight Will Launch New Movement to Take Active Part in Elections Following This Year's

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Farmer-Labor Party has not swallowed the Committee of Forty-Eight, and there will be a number of congressional candidates this fall who will be supported by the committee under the designation of Liberal Party. As soon as possible after the November elections a national delegate convention will be called for the purpose of officially launching a new liberal party which will specifically direct its efforts to contesting the congressional and senatorial elections of 1922, and the presidential, senatorial and congressional elections of 1924.

SUGAR EXPERTS SEE LOWER PRICE

Support of Their View Found in New York Figures—Heavy Purchases Cause a Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Support of the statements by market experts that the retail price of sugar is in for a drop to possibly 12 or 10 cents per pound within a few weeks, is found in a Financial News report from New York to the effect that negotiation for sales at 18 cents, followed limited transactions on resales at 18 1/2 cents with two per cent off for cash, despite the fact that refiners quotations remain at 21 and in some instances 22 1/2 cents, which, of course, are taken to be nominal rather than actual.

Upward of 2,100,000 tons of sugar, against probable requirements of about 1,600,000 tons, are calculated to be available for United States consumption during the remaining five months of this year, according to a report printed by the Boston News Bureau under a New York date line. This report goes on to say: "The surplus has been caused by heavy purchases of sugars from Java, South America, San Domingo and the Philippines, attracted here by high prices. The total of such outside sugars coming is estimated at about 500,000 tons, which is approximately the amount of the total surplus."

Some eastern countries are said to have oversold themselves, and are short on their own supply. A new factor is the Polish-Russian complication in Europe. This may easily involve other countries, such as Czechoslovakia, which is a large sugar producer, and about the only European nation which has an important surplus of sugar to export this year.

"United States sugar consumption for 1919 was 4,067,671 tons, of which the first six months accounted for 2,120,609 tons. Consumption for the last six months of 1919 was 1,947,062 tons, or an average of 324,512 monthly. If this average holds for remaining five months of this year, the United States would need about 1,622,000 tons between now and the beginning of 1920. "According to Willett & Gray's figures, 186 Cuban centrals that have finished their crop made 3,493,884 tons of sugar, and there are five centrals still grinding. These include United Fruit's Boston and Preston, that together will probably make 115,000 to 120,000 tons, Cuban American's Delicias that should make near 100,000 tons, and Santa Lucia, whose output should be about 60,000. In other words, the Cuban crop should be about 3,750,000 tons."

"Exports from Cuba to date have been about 2,950,000 tons, and Europe's contracts have been nearly all shipped, leaving most of the balance of Cuban supply, less local consumption estimated at 150,000 tons, for the United States. This would mean about 650,000 tons of Cuban sugar still available for this market."

SPECULATION IN COAL IS PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Mayor Gainer has appealed to Attorney-General Palmer to save Providence from having to pay \$20 a ton for coal. It is now paying \$15. Dealers say that with the present stringency in supply speculators in New York are offering coal "alongside" at this port for \$16.50 and that to make a profit of 50 cents per ton they would have to sell the coal at \$20.

Evidence that speculators are trying to squeeze Providence is submitted to the Attorney-General by the Mayor in the form of letters, turned over to the city's chief executive by coal dealers here. The dealers say they have every reason to believe they could get coal, while now they cannot procure the normal supply, by buying through the speculators at the advanced price. The Mayor had previously asked the Attorney-General to give his attention to the situation here.

WAGE INCREASE REFUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Lindley M. Garrison, receiver for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, has notified the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America that he cannot pay the wage increases demanded, as to do so would result in stopping the operation of the roads, there being nothing left for the purchase of supplies and other necessities.

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY IS PLANNED

Committee of Forty-Eight Will Launch New Movement to Take Active Part in Elections Following This Year's

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Farmer-Labor Party has not swallowed the Committee of Forty-Eight, and there will be a number of congressional candidates this fall who will be supported by the committee under the designation of Liberal Party. As soon as possible after the November elections a national delegate convention will be called for the purpose of officially launching a new liberal party which will specifically direct its efforts to contesting the congressional and senatorial elections of 1922, and the presidential, senatorial and congressional elections of 1924.

Early news reports from the Chicago convention at which the Farmer-Labor Party was formed made it appear that this party had swallowed the Committee of Forty-Eight, and that about all that was left of the committee was a group of eastern leaders described as too conservative for their western associates. Apparently this was the impression which certain interests in Chicago wished to create, and not the fact.

When the convention was called the committee had about 21,000 members. They were business and professional people, most of them, but among them was a very perceptible sprinkling of the Labor and farmer vote. At their own convention in St. Louis they had drawn up a brief economic program for political action, a program which, they believed, was calculated to restore to the American people, by constitutional means, full rights in their government, thus taking it out of the hands of special privilege.

Liberal Sentiment

Of the 21,000 firm believers in the absolute necessity of forming a new party along liberal lines, about 900 went to Chicago, defraying their expenses individually, a fact which seemed to prove their deep interest in the movement. In Chicago these 900 came into contact with other groups, the most powerful of which were the more than 1000 delegates to the Labor convention, whose expenses had been paid by their locals.

The 900 were rather generally convinced that Robert LaFollette should be the new party's presidential candidate and that, although a merger with the Labor Party, the Single Taxers and the other groups was desirable, it must not be attained at the price of the committee's liberal and anti-radical convictions.

But in Chicago they met with a condition and a force which, they realize now, should not have been unexpected. That was a solid phalanx of the Labor Party element, determined to "put over" a class party, and led by men accustomed to political struggles and equipped with an endurance to which the liberal leaders had never been trained.

The result was inevitable. The greater physical power, in numbers and individuals, was exercised with the single unswerving purpose of forming a Farmer-Labor Party, with the liberals, if they wished to drop them, or without them if not. The Farmer-Labor Party was formed. Mr. LaFollette was unable to accept leadership of the new party movement after it had got beyond control of the liberals, and even the gentleman who, it is said, had been promised the presidential nomination by the Labor Party leaders, before the convention assembled, was sidetracked for another man considered to be more suitable for the aims of those leaders.

Attempt Regretted

Leaders of the Liberal movement now regret that any attempt to merge with the Farmer-Labor element was made. They say they have learned the lesson that they must hereafter travel their own course without entangling alliances. They deny that more than 25 per cent, which they say is a very liberal estimate, of their committee has fallen away toward the Farmer-Labor Party. They point out that three congressional candidates in Michigan are being put forward by the committee, that their Utah leaders have repudiated the Farmer-Labor Party as controlled by the I. W. W., and that the great bulk of the committee's support throughout the country remains loyal. And they insist that the Nonpartisan League will not travel the Farmer-Labor way.

From all that can be observed, it would seem that the Chicago affair was not disastrous to the Liberal movement, but rather brought about a realignment of third party candidates, so that each group should now know exactly where the others stand. Those Liberals who lead the Committee, despite denials by the party's

leaders, continue to regard the Farmer-Labor organization's real aim not as political success but political failure. They believe that the opposition to Mr. LaFollette was based on the apparent evidence that with a unified new party back of him he might have made an excellent run. Some of their associates who have gone over to the new party are convinced that it represents a collective movement which should be supported; but the majority of the committee's leaders do not hesitate to say that the party wants political failure as an argument proving the futility of political action.

Aims Reasserted

Having waited a sufficient time to gain helpful perspective, the executive committee of the Committee of Forty-Eight has now reasserted its original aims and the intention to continue working for them independently of other third party movements. They point out that the committee was organized for the purpose of launching a new political party, irrespective of class, creed, sex, or color; that the St. Louis platform declares for abolition of privilege; and that the committee's Chicago convention pledged continuation of work until the original purposes were accomplished. Therefore, the committee recommends to the membership and state committees that they immediately nominate and place on the ballot congressional candidates in such districts as they deem desirable, and that efforts be concentrated upon electing these nominees; that such nominations be made in the name of the Liberal Party or as independents; that state committees endorse and support such other candidates as will give satisfactory assurances to these effects:

That they are in substantial agreement with the St. Louis platform, and that they will specifically agree to stay out of the Democratic and Republican caucuses and act together as a group with candidates elected as Liberal Party or independent candidates in Congress.

ALBERTA RAILWAY UNDER NEW CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—Welcome to the Province of Alberta, and particularly so to the settlers in the north country, was the announcement that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had taken over the operation of the Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia Railway, the line extending from Edmonton and tapping the Peace River and Grande Prairie countries. This vast country has been settling rapidly in spite of transportation handicaps, and for some time widespread dissatisfaction in regard to the inadequate railway facilities has been expressed. Under the terms of the agreement the Canadian Pacific Railway will take over the operation of the road, for a period of five years, with the option to purchase the line at any time within that period. In the meantime the Canadian Pacific Railway will have full control of operations and will also appoint a board of directors, by whom the terms of agreement will be carried out. The new operators will commence the work of improving the road immediately. D. C. Coleman, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who has been appointed president of the new road, stated that the first work will be the reopening of the line on Peace River Hill, a task necessitating a great deal of trestling and timbering. The task of getting the road into good shape will be an arduous one, but it is expected much will be accomplished before the season gets too late.

One million dollars will be advanced by the Alberta Government for immediate repairs and improvements on the line, the work to be done under the supervision of the Canadian Pacific Railway subject to the approval of the provincial Minister of Railways. This advancement of funds will be in accordance with legislation passed at the last session of the Legislature, which provided for the Province financing the needed repair and equipment work to put the road in good running order.

The arrangement whereby the Canadian Pacific Railway takes over the northern road was made through the instrumentality of Mr. Stewart, the Prime Minister, who expressed the opinion that when the company ascertains by actual experience that the Peace River and Grande Prairie districts are countries of great productivity, it will take advantage of its option and purchase the line outright as a part of its own system. Addressing a luncheon of the Board of Trade in Edmonton, D. C. Coleman, the president, expressed the hope that at the expiration of the five years' operating lease now held by the Canadian Pacific Railway, he would be able to recommend the purchase of the railway to his board of directors.

ULSTER LEAGUERS ADOPT PLATFORM

Boston Branch Condemns Both Major Parties and Drafts Program for Accomplishment of National Regeneration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That the "bona-fide American patriots of this Commonwealth and of the nation can no longer effectively exercise their elective rights through the agency of either the Republican or Democratic parties" was expressed in a declaration of campaign issues adopted by the Boston branch of the Ulster League of North America at a recent meeting. Taking the view that the United States was never in a more "deplorable condition," the meeting approved a declaration of policies looking to the regeneration of the nation and the world.

Declaring a firm belief in the co-operation of more than 100,000 citizens of Massachusetts, "who believe in representative government and that the American Government shall not perish from the earth," the members of the league pledge themselves to the accomplishment of 14 purposes. The re-establishment of a genuinely representative government "free from all direct or indirect control by or in behalf of privileged special interests," was declared the paramount object of the league.

As mechanical additions to the government, the creation of a "permanent nonpartisan national necessities of life commission with full power to fix the maximum price" and to prosecute profiteering; government ownership, development and operation of the nation's water powers are demanded. Taking of the railroads "out of the control of speculative banking interests and owned and operated by the government" is urged.

Public ownership of stock yards, large abattoirs, grain elevators, terminal warehouses, pipe lines and tanks, as well as public ownership of public and natural resources is sought. The broadest civil and religious liberty, absolute separation of church and state, prohibition of public funds for sectarian institutions, protection of the school system and the maintenance of the rights of the people as guaranteed in the Constitution of the United States, form a part of the approved platform.

With regard to the question of world peace the league declares itself as looking forward to the development of an organic political unity of mankind until each nation shall be represented in a world parliament or court. On the Irish question the meeting expressed the sentiment that it was important to know the position of the candidates as to this question in its effect on Americans and interference in the domestic affairs of a foreign government.



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BERMUDA'S CORAL STRAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

When Juan de Bermudez gave his name to the Bermudas in 1515, that stalwart Spanish mariner could hardly have anticipated the row of hotels, boarding houses and curio shops that surround the Hamilton of today. Neither could he have foreseen what Richard Curle calls "Americans in thousands—with all their astonishing aptitude for pleasure," clustering about the rail as the Bermuda-New York steamer, the Ft. Hamilton, comes rambling down that enchanted sea, and the white sails of the pilot boats stand out against the vivid blue water. It is a rule of the port that no vessel may enter without pilot, and the first of those daring gentry to hail the ship, earns the right to bring her to anchor.

Up comes the pilot and presently the red banded light of St. David's looms ahead. Bermuda is reef encircled, and there is only one entrance for vessels of large draft, the channel just beyond Five Fathom Hole. The shore is a brilliant green, the green of the tropics, and against it stands out a curious gray stone tower, built early in the eighteenth century for the storage of salt when that commodity, together with ships and sailors, was held to be the mainstay of Bermuda. Lighthouses there are to right and to left and the dockyard and signal station come into view as does a long promontory called Spanish Point, where treasure is said to have been buried.

Swiftly the ship rounds into Hamilton inner harbor and there lie the long white houses with the green of the tropics behind and the windy blue of the bay before them. They are deep, these colorful waters, but so clear that the bottom seems but a few feet from the surface. Out on "The Reef" are the sea gardens with their array of rare coral, fancy sponges, sea fans and brain stones, where the little angel fish flicker in and out of fairy grottoes. But this is a trip to be taken in glass bottomed boats, and one of the recognized sights of the island.

Hamilton itself, largest town and capital of Bermuda, is a curious mixture of the quaint and the modern. Consulates jog elbows with the oldest and largest India rubber tree at Parla-ville, and tourist agencies hobnob with cathedrals of native limestone. Mr. Curle's Americans in thousands are all visible on the well-kept streets, and there are not a few English who have come to escape the rigors of a northern winter and wander, white suited, up Front Street and down Queen and around to Reid. To an American, one of the strangest matters is the speech of some of the Negroes of the island. One is quite startled with surprise, when for the first time, one hears a Negro caddy sing out in tones of Cockney London, "Keb, sir! 'Ere you are, sir," and to be assured by another Negro that the view from the Peak is "a little bit of orl right" is too much.

The Day's Events

Automobiles are not allowed on the island, and so there is a constant procession of carriages and cyclists on the streets, which are paved with native coral. This stone is also used for many of the houses and at times Hamilton seems a veritable coral city. Perhaps the most interesting of thoroughfares is Front Street, where every store has its upper veranda and languid negroes bring up onions and potatoes for the New York boat. Hamilton is declared to be exactly one mile square, and one mile of population always comes down to see the boat come in. It is an event, an occasion for excitement and celebration, and a variety of amusement that never fails.

For the rest there is the blacksmith's shop where the placid island horses, inured to legions of tourists, calmly submit to being shod, the hotels where the Americans play tennis, the English cricket, and the regimental band pounds out the latest "jazz" from the States, and the curio shops where anything from sea-anemones to picture post cards may be bought.

There are only two real towns on the islands, one is Hamilton, and the other, St. George, upon a similarly named island, is far different from its glaring white quasi-modern neighbor.

During the Civil War, St. George used to be the port for Confederate blockade runners, the Stars and Bars were everywhere, and the favorite Bermudian song was not "Rule Britannia" but "Dixie."

Cedars, Jasmine, and Lilies

Now, save for its tourist trade, it is a sleepy old town, intersected by narrow walled lanes, Old Maid Lane, Shinnel Alley, and the like, and so quaint is it that it seems a part of the Old World instead of the New. The country about it, however, is barren, unlike the road from Hamilton to St. George at Paynter's Vale, where cedars draped with the wild jasmine give way to bananas, which in turn are succeeded by fields upon fields of white Easter lilies, or brought much more strongly to one's attention, onions.

Perhaps this is the most beautiful spot in Bermuda if one may make comparisons in these gorgeous isles, for the blue of Harrington Sound is on one side, and the near-purple of Castle Harbor on the other. Near by too, is Walsingham where Tom Moore wrote his poem about the calabash tree, and many others also, if native guides can be believed.

But to return to St. George, which is across the drawbridge from Hamilton Island, one of the most magnificent views in the island may be obtained from Old Ft. St. George, where the multicolored water gives way to the greens and browns of the land, and the splashes of jade that mark the harbor islands.

Again, the "Middle Road" from

Hamilton is a source of delight, for here on country estates, palms, rubber and fig trees, the purple flowered Pride of India, oranges, pawpaws, and bananas rival the feathery bamboos along the white roadway. Along the drives in Paget and Warwick parishes are giant bamboos, and just out from Hamilton are the justly famed Royal Palms, the "Five Sisters," said to be the most northerly of their species.

Rich Colors Glow

Half the charm of Hamilton or St. George's as for that matter lies in the drives to Spanish Point with its brightly colored shells, to Elbow bay, where the coral sands are drifting resolutely inward to cover rocks and grasslands. Hungry bay with its snow white herons, and the vistas of tall and

AGRICULTURE MOST SERIOUS QUESTION

Governor Calvin Coolidge Sees Danger in Urban Movement and Urges That Interest of the Nation Return to Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts and Republican candidate for the vice-presidency, considers the question of agriculture one of the most serious

ditions and ideas. Mr. Gompers, himself, declared at a dinner given in Mrs. Conboy's honor that he did not know whether the American Labor movement could fit in as part of the international Labor movement; it wished to, but it must follow its own path, even if that necessitated breaking with the Labor movements of the rest of the world.

SUCCESSFUL DRIVE ON TAX EVADERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — A drive begun June 16 to round up tax evaders and to secure the payment

PROPOSED NEW CENTRAL UNION

Labor Mass Meeting to Be Held in New York on September 10 to Decide—Radicals and Conservatives Fight for Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The struggle between the conservative and radical forces within the American Federation of Labor for control of the

POTATO HARVESTS EXCEED ESTIMATES

Unusual Crops Take Supply Out of Speculators' Hands and Prices Drop From More Than \$2.00 to 60 Cents a Peck

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The unusually bountiful crop of potatoes now coming on the market is in such great supply as to put the price beyond the control of the speculator, which accounts for the drop in price from \$2.25 to 60 cents a peck inside of a few weeks, says the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life. Speculation is being overcome in three ways; by the consumer refusing to buy at the high prices brought about by the speculator, by the banks refusing to give large and long loans on such commodities, and by the producers refusing to place their goods in the hands of speculators.

Virginia, New Jersey and nearby states have been harvesting potato crops that far surpass the estimates, and it is these which are now moving so abundantly into the markets of eastern United States, and which are the immediate cause of the fall in prices. On the first Friday in August a year ago, potatoes retailed at 85 cents a peck, and were not fluctuating in price then as now, for practically all potato harvests last year were short.

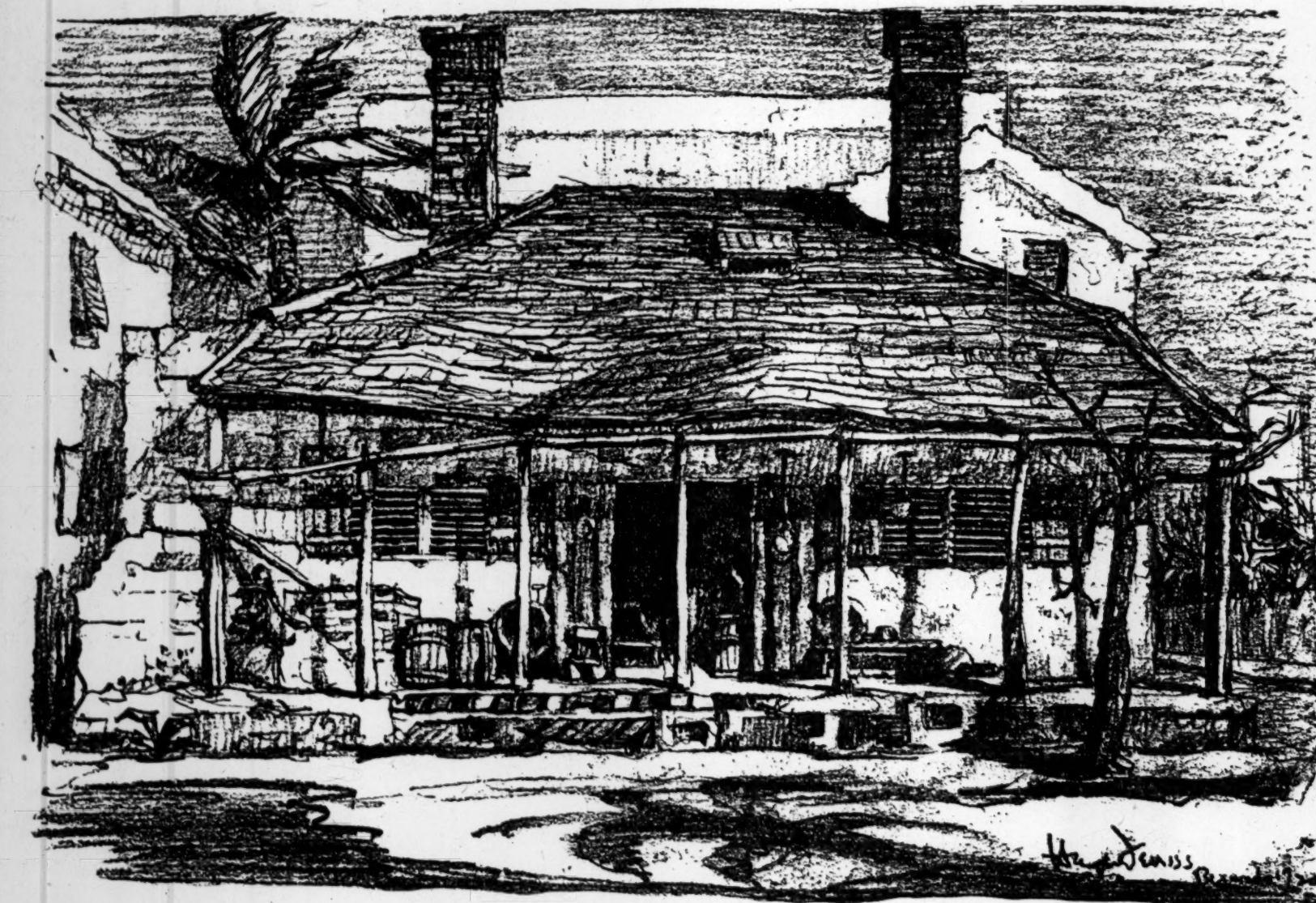
The refusal of consumers to buy potatoes at the unprecedented high quotations in June just past, to the extent that many retailers reported their sales reduced by 50 per cent, has been decidedly effective in helping to bring the price down, says the commission. Another factor, continues the commission, is that, as in an increasing number of necessities, the banks, by curtailing loans to speculators, are discouraging prolonged holding of potatoes and encouraging their prompt distribution and sale to the consumer. Western potatoes are understood also to be coming into the markets in record-breaking amounts. Chicago potatoes now quoted at \$7.25 to \$8.25 per barrel, sold three days ago at \$9 to \$9.50. Owing to heavy receipts from the west the price has dropped more than \$4 in the past three weeks.

Having learned their lesson by having so many potatoes spoil while in storage last year, Wisconsin farmers are not going to hold back the crop this year, according to officials of the division of markets and the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture. Wisconsin, a leading potato state, soon will harvest what is predicted to be her greatest crop of that product, and the officials expect the price of potatoes to fall 50 per cent at least.

Potato growers in Aroostook County, Maine, are declining the offers of brokers who approach them in an attempt to buy up the prospective crops, says the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries, because the Maine farmers desire to forestall speculation on the part of middlemen, so that they themselves may obtain a better share of the profits which would accrue during a good fall and winter market. This action on the part of the growers should also keep the price to the consumer lower, says the commission.

VILLA LEAVES SAN PEDRO

SAN PEDRO, Coahuila, Mexico (Via Laredo Junction)—Francisco Villa, bandit leader, and his approximately 900 followers, left here yesterday on special troop trains for Tlaxiuallo, State of Durango, where they will be paid off and disbanded.



The Blacksmith's Shop, Hamilton, Bermuda

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

slender coco palms against the sea, indigo, turquoise, azure, sapphire, amethyst, violet or rich purple, for its colors change with wind and sky.

Then there is the Peak, 288 feet above sea level, and the highest hill on the land, where the crescent moon of the islands lies out in fascinating panorama. Here are also groves of Bermuda sweet and Seville orange trees, clustered about the old colonial mansion, known fittingly enough as Orange Grove House.

And one must not forget the caves of Hamilton Parish, Prospero's Magic Cave, Castle Grotto, Blue Hole, Crystal Cave and Wonderland. All are available to the public at "a quarter the throw," and each has its peculiar attraction. "In Prospero's it is busts of famous personages, formed of stalagmites. In Blue Hole, it is native fish, displaying themselves some 30 feet below the ground, and Crystal is all startlingly white.

But one may not speak of fish without calling to mind the sea gardens where emerald, orange, ochre, brown and violet plants lie in azure waters side by side with vermillion and scarlet sea sponges. This is the crowning wonder of these enchanted isles, and one to be long remembered in the lazy warm summer or winter days that almost but not quite bring the tropic atmosphere of "manana" to Bermuda, northernmost outpost of the Caribbean and the "Golden" Indies of days long past.

Nowhere is the climate more equable than in Bermuda, where summer passes into spring and spring into summer without attracting any attention to their advent. Winter is the harvest season, for then the tourists flock from the northern states, but the wisest ones have learned to come late and stay into the summer months, for though the seasons change, the climate does not, and the inhabitants stay out of doors day in, day out all through the year.

REPUBLICAN WOMEN WILL TOUR COUNTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Women speakers are to be a part of the Republican national campaign, according to an announcement made by Mrs. Manley L. Fooseen of Minnesota, co-chairman with Harry S. New, Senator from Indiana, of the speakers bureau of the Republican National Committee.

Among the women who will speak in various sections of the country are: Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, Mrs. Arthur Livermore, Amelia Birmingham, of New York; Mrs. Medill McCormick, Mrs. Raymond Robins, Mrs. Fletcher Dobyns, Mrs. James Morrison, of Illinois; Mrs. Manley L. Fooseen, Mrs. Marshall Coolidge, Mrs. C. A. Severance, of Minnesota; Mary Roberts Rhinehart, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Alexander Carlisle, Pfeiffer, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, of Ohio; Mrs. John G. South, of Kentucky; Mrs. Jeanette A. Hyde, of Utah; Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter, of Kansas; Mrs. Katherine Phillips Edson, of California, and Miss Adelaide Park, of Connecticut.

subjects before the people today. His speech in acceptance of the nomination dealt with the subject at some length, but the Governor's opinion is that the exodus from the farms to the public welfare is endangered.

Mr. Coolidge is familiar with farming problems, and believes that their solution is of the greatest importance. "It may be that the condition can only be remedied through suffering on the part of the public, if the movement of men into the city continues," he said. "It is not a thing that laws can provide for. Eventually, of course, the situation will right itself. There are signs pointing in that direction now."

"When, however, attention is primarily directed to industries, agriculture will be backward. I suppose that most men, if they were willing to stay on the farm and work as hard as they would in a shop, would probably be further ahead in the long run. There would be an occasional man who would go into the shop, and do much better than he could possibly do on the farm. The speculative opportunities of city life and of industry generally are more attractive, in short, than those on the farm, which practically lacks chance for speculative gain.

"Dairy farming, which is prevalent in New England, is also a business in which there are disadvantages. The product must be sold on the very day it is ready for market, because it cannot be kept. That tends to put the producer in an unfavorable position.

"The time will come, no doubt, when the operation of economic forces will again focus attention on the farms. Then we will have enterprise and capital attracted to agriculture and these will bring labor to work on the land. "I doubt that any plan of having men employed in factories during the winter, and on farms in the summer, would work. In the first place, an industry that is seasonal is not properly organized. The boot and shoe industry was once seasonal, but proper organization remedied that. Therefore I question whether much could be accomplished in that way to relieve the situation."

WOMAN DELEGATE TO UNION CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Mrs. Sarah A. Conboy, general secretary-treasurer of the United Textile Workers, will sail from New York next week as the first woman to be sent from this country to the British Trades Union Congress. She will represent the American Federation of Labor. Her co-delegate will be Timothy Healy. In addition to attending the congress, Mrs. Conboy will survey mill conditions in England, and the situation in which the war left women workers.

The sending of delegates to the British congress does not mean in any respect that the American organized Labor movement, as expressed by its international officials, such as Samuel Gompers, is inclined to depart in any particular from its trades union attitude and adherence to American tra-

ditions and ideas. Mr. Gompers, himself, declared at a dinner given in Mrs. Conboy's honor that he did not know whether the American Labor movement could fit in as part of the international Labor movement; it wished to, but it must follow its own path, even if that necessitated breaking with the Labor movements of the rest of the world.

Commissioner William M. Williams is directing the campaign, which is being carried into every large city in the country for the purpose of investigating suspected tax returns and assessments, and punishing willful violators, whether large manufacturing and industrial concerns or private individuals. In each city a specially assigned force of revenue officers, working under the district collector of internal revenue, have been given authority to examine any books, paper or records necessary, and to summon for examination under oath any person able to give desired information.

Since the beginning of the campaign, a number of people have voluntarily filed amended returns prior to official investigation, the bureau stated. These self-disclosed tax delinquents have been treated with much more leniency, it was said, than the evaders who persisted in a policy of trying to "get by" the government authorities. The largest single item reported for the seven weeks ending July 31 was from the collection of manufacturers' excise taxes, which amounted to \$2,058,048, while the next largest item was from collections of delinquent transportation taxes to the amount of \$951,569.

EVADERS OF DRAFT SOUGHT IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—In connection with the national campaign launched by the War Department to round up draft deserters, 212 alleged slackers are being sought in Chicago by deputy marshals and agents of the federal bureau of investigation who are armed with either failing to register for the draft or of refusing to answer the summonses of the local boards. "Strict secrecy regarding the names," said C. F. Glyne, United States District Attorney, who will have charge of the prosecutions, "will be maintained until such time as they are arrested, and have been given an opportunity to clear themselves."

Some men, it is said, classed as slackers on draft board records, were found, on investigation, to have served as volunteers during the war. For this reason care is being taken to avoid unjustly accusing loyal men.

Central Union in Greater New York advanced another step toward settlement yesterday, when the executive council of the Federation took final action toward formation of a new Central to supplant the Central Federated Union, and set September 10 as the date of a mass meeting of all unions in the greater city for ratification of this merger. The Central Federated Union has called for a meeting for Friday night at which the decision whether to accept the new arrangement will be made.

To the mass meeting are invited delegates sent by the presidents of the international unions having locals in this city, and the meeting will do the actual work of forming the new body by appointing committees to arrange the details. It is not supposed that the opposition to this move has ceased within the Central Federated Union. That opposition has been apparent from the time the new merger was first proposed. There was every indication that those in control of the Central Federated Union would fight to the last against assumption of that control by the federation and the formation of a new central under federation and not Central Federation Union auspices.

Radicals within the Central Federation Union also opposed the federation's nonpartisan political campaign policy from the first, and are working now with the Labor Party group, and may continue to do so. When the new organization is completed, the charter of the Central Federation Union and the other centrals in the boroughs will be canceled, and strong opposition to this will probably develop Friday night.

All this is, of course, further if not exactly new evidence of the cleavage within the federation, between those who favor Labor's political action as a political entity, and those who, opposing it, urge on rank and file the need of voting, in a nonpartisan manner.

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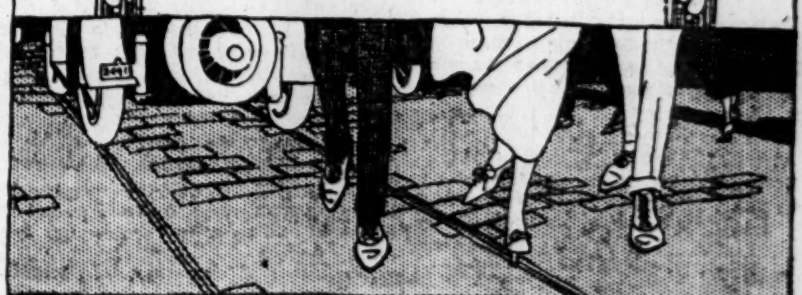
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SPANISH KING SEIZES A BIG OPPORTUNITY

Don Alfonso Goes to Barcelona to "Found a Better State of Things as Between Capital and Labor" and Other Elements

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain.—The circumstances of King Alfonso's recent visit to Barcelona, which has been a brilliant success in its way, are peculiar and interesting, and they have caused keen discussion. As previously reported, the story was spread in the first instance that the whole expedition, excellent and, as one might say, venturesome as the scheme might be, had been a matter of political arrangement and was a political affair entirely, largely concocted between Mr. Cambó and Mr. Ventosa on the one hand and the government at Madrid on the other. Everybody concerned—except the King himself—has now in the most emphatic and unequivocal terms denied this suggestion. It has been made quite clear that the expedition was spontaneously and suddenly determined upon by the King himself without consultation with anyone, and without anyone having made any suggestion to him, and that his one great object was that by this act of his, the very essence of which was its spontaneity and its exclusive origin in himself, there should be laid on the foundation of a better state of things as between Capital and Labor and other warring elements in troubled Barcelona which, because of the intensity of these factions, is unable in these days to do herself full justice. And because of the nature and character of the expedition the King made it clear that there were to be no fancy ceremonials, no receptions, no grand processions, no splendid presentations or anything of the kind of thing that one usually associates with a royal visit to a great city.

King's Intuition

The fact is that the King, with an intuition the like of which might often be a great advantage to ministers and politicians, leaped to a great opportunity. There is in Barcelona a society or institution for the benefit of the working classes called the Asociación La Alianza, which for some time past has been engaged in co-operative work of various kinds of an eminently useful and praiseworthy character. After other good works this La Alianza now enters upon the construction of a fine institution for the succor of its disabled brethren, and without any prompting and, perhaps with little expectation that the chance invitation would be responded to, the executive wrote to the King and solicited the honor that he would come to Barcelona to lay the first stone of the new building. Don Alfonso answered instantly that he would come. All this was done and settled only a short time before.

The general surprise was great, the jubilation in some circles in Barcelona was immense. Nowhere has there been any adverse criticism. The King decided at once that in Barcelona he would house himself at the headquarters of the Captain-General, where Marshal Joffre had stayed a few weeks ago, that he would visit the grounds of the forthcoming electrical exhibition and the place where there will some day be a new royal palace, and that he would attend two big dinners, both of what might be called an "economic character," all the guests being associated intimately with the burning questions of Capital and Labor. Ordinary ceremony social display and the pomp of rank were to be excluded.

Shoals of Invitations

Barcelona, indeed, desired to do something more in honor of the monarch and in appreciation of his act. Into the quarters of the Civil Governor there poured shoals and shoals of invitations and proposals for visits, ceremonies, and so forth, and the Governor remarked that if Don Alfonso acceded to only a small portion of them he would have to remain at Barcelona for a very long time to come. That stern, unbending and most intense Regionalist, Puig y Cadafalch, president of the Mancomunidad and the same who on the occasion of the recent unfortunate affair at the time of Marshal Joffre's visit, led the way in the striking demonstration of Catalan dignity and in the declaration to the Governor that until reparation were made for the injury done to it, Catalonia had finished entirely with the government of Madrid and all its works and persons, showed himself at the outset not wanting in his appreciation of the King's determination.

"Regionalists," said he, "are charmed with His Majesty's visit to Barcelona and above all with the manner in which it has been explained. The King is the head of the state, and naturally, Regionalists owe him their esteem since they also may be monarchists." The president of the National Monarchic Union of Catalonia sent a telegram to the Premier offering his congratulations on the King's visit, particularly as it was of an eminently social character, showing once again the importance that the King attached to social problems. "I hope," he added, "that this visit of the King to Barcelona may be the forerunner of other journeys to be made shortly to the remaining Catalan cities and districts, which at such a time as this would be of great national and social advantage."

Catalonian Enthusiasm

In view of the rumors that the King's visit was not so spontaneous as had been made out, and that there were political points attached to it, the Political Action Committee of the Regionalist League did a proper thing in issuing a manifesto in which they said that all such stories were entirely untrue and that in regard to the visit there were neither enemies nor enthusiasts. The document declared that it would be a good thing if the King visited them frequently so and came to know them thoroughly, for by such means their difficulties would soon be in the way of solution. Although the visit coincided with the sorrow that laid upon the Catalan spirit through the injuries it had suffered and the slights it had had to endure, and the moment had not been well chosen, the Catalan people would know, it said, how to harmonize their courtesy with their feelings. During the King's visit they would forget their injuries, but not their desire to be free and to have their autonomy. This document was signed by Mr. Cambó, Mr. Ventosa, Puig y Cadafalch, Mr. Abadía, and Mr. Bertran.

So in due course the King arrived. He was received with enormous enthusiasm, the Catalonians, whatever their previous determination to keep their desires for autonomy closely in mind all the time, recognizing in the full value, thoughtfulness, unselfishness and good desire of the King's visit. Including days of arrival and departure it was arranged that he should be here for four days, and in those four he crowded a fair month's work, all of an eminently useful character and none of it mere ceremonial. He went everywhere, to all places to which Catalanian interests and hopes were strongly attached, and he associated freely with all classes, talked with frankness, intelligence and persuasiveness to representatives of the employers and workers, and pleased them all. His speeches were spontaneous and his own, and were not government productions.

A New Understanding
He attended one banquet given by the Labor organizations and another by employers, and the general effect was such that there is a strong feeling that something in the nature of the miraculous has happened and that the seeds have been sown of a new general understanding between the rival classes in troubled Catalonia. A month ago if Catalonia had been told that its people without distinction would have been cheering and shouting "Viva el Rey!" in the streets of Barcelona, the person so saying would have been scorned. But it is so, and it is declared that the King's visit, in its circumstances and execution, has done more good than the efforts of politicians and others in 20 years.

None knows better than Don Alfonso how to please the people. When he went to the site of the future exhibition he was called upon to direct a steel girder to its proper place in the foundation of one of the buildings. This was decidedly a workman's job, and the King had to exhibit such muscular stuff as he might be made of. But he labored successfully at the chain he handled, and remarked "This is a more sporting sort of business than laying a corner stone!" The scene at the laying of the stone of the La Alianza institution was one of much enthusiasm. Afterward he made a speech to the workmen, to which they listened earnestly and with applause. It was made earnestly. He told them that they must all work together for a greater Catalonia and to achieve progress in the eyes of the world in the best possible conditions. "Although I have not been with you for 12 years," he said, "I have always worked in the Catalanian interest. I desire a strong and prosperous Catalonia, the frontiers of which shall be the same as those of my kingdom. Catalonia is the brightest jewel of my crown. You, the workers, and I, the King, must labor for the good of our country, for the greater Spain and for a widespread improvement in the conditions of all."

He spoke in the same vein to the employers when he sat with them at the other banquet, at which all the commerce and industry of Barcelona was represented. "I have been endeavoring," he said, "to serve as a link between Capital and Labor. Such an ideal has been found difficult of attainment in the case of other nations, but why should not our Spain be the first to achieve it? When I labor for a happy Spain I labor also for a greater Catalonia. Viva España! Viva Catalonia!"

PROHIBITION FIGHT BEGINS IN VICTORIA
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—A prohibition campaign has been begun by the Victorian Anti-Liquor League in preparation for the State elections at which there will be a referendum on the liquor question. Rallies are taking place and the slogan, "Make Australia the First Dry Continent," is likely to be adopted and used with telling effect. Temperance sentiment in Australia has not had its opportunity of expression, and there are many who believe that the coming polls in Queensland and Victoria will prove a most unpleasant revelation to the liquor party. One indication of the trend of thought is the recent decision of the metropolitan members of the Queensland branch of the British Medical Association, who declared in favor of prohibition.

PRESS CONGRESS POSTPONED
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The World's Press Congress, which was to have been held next October, has been postponed until Easter, 1921, by the New South Wales Government. The primary reason for postponement is given as transit difficulties. Possibly the fact that the Empire Press Union recently met in Canada influenced the government.

MOROCCO A HEAVY BURDEN ON FRANCE

Cost of Military Occupation Prospect in Budget Is Nearly 500,000,000 Francs, an Increase Over Last Year's Costs

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The discussion of the Moroccan budget in the French Chamber revealed a number of difficulties which are experienced in this French protectorate and evoked a number of criticisms more or less justified.

It would be hard to over-estimate the importance that is attached to Morocco not only in French governmental but in French business circles. The very name of Morocco seems an enchantment. The highest hopes are entertained. The wildest dreams are cherished. It is a land of promise, an El Dorado from which France expects to draw immense riches which will help in her reestablishment. The budget which was brought forward by Mr. Calary de la Mazères was accompanied by observations of the most interesting character. This deputy is recognized as an economist whose opinion carries great weight and his conclusions are thus of great value.

Cost of Occupation

The cost of military occupation as proposed by the Minister of War reaches, nearly 500,000,000 francs, which is an increase of over 100,000,000 francs on last year's credits. This sum was diminished by 3,500,000 francs which, in Mr. de la Mazères' view, should be charged directly in the budget of the protectorate. The figure, which is materially unaffected by this rectification, is surprisingly high. It is not much lower than the cost of the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine. Moreover, if compared with the military budget of Algeria and Tunisia, it will be seen that it is twice as high. It is not entirely satisfactory that this should be the case, though it cannot be denied that some excellent results have come out of the military administration of General Lyautey. Nevertheless some disappointment was expressed that so many military operations figure on the program. To say that the pacification of Morocco is anything like complete would be entirely erroneous. Large tracts of territory are certainly cleared of all hostile elements, but on the Beni-Ouarrain side the situation demands, in the opinion of the experts, vigorous action; while the occupation of Ouezzan with all its consequences must be faced next year.

Economic Promise

The military efforts of more than 1911 amounted to 140,000,000 francs, compensated by the economic promise of Morocco. The exports and imports in 1911 amounted to 140,000,000 francs of which 40 per cent are to be attributed to France. In 1913 the figure was 580,000,000 francs and 60 per cent of the traffic was French.

It will be seen that in spite of the war which made commercial enterprise exceedingly difficult, Morocco is increasing its trade by leaps and bounds and in a few years is expected to become one of the most important, if not absolutely the most important, dependencies of France. There arises, then, the question of the construction of railways. Military lines already exist, but they are very restricted and hardly count when compared with the great schemes that are in hand. Railways, indeed, dominate all Moroccan economic questions. If Morocco is really to develop in the proportions anticipated, then the lack of normal railroads and the insufficiency of the existing stock will grievously prejudice the future of the country. Mr. de la Mazères at first suggested that the expenditure of 46,000,000 francs which was provided for in the war budget for the establishment of new railroads should not be accorded. He contended that the sum should figure in the protectorate's own budget. Explanations were exchanged and finally it was decided that France should support this charge this year but that the exploitation of the lines should be met locally.

The narrow gauge of the military railway was imposed upon France by Germany before the war and regret was expressed that the wider ways were not adopted immediately in 1914 and the accords with Germany renounced. However, it is now recognized on all hands that if there has been a certain wastage of money in this direction no time should now be lost in the building up of an efficient ordinary network of lines running from town to town and from the interior to the coast. The question arises whether these lines should be worked by the state or should be conceded to private companies. In the opinion of the budget reporter direct control is the proper solution.

Transport of Phosphates
Lately the newspapers have been filled with statements that the government of the protectorate has been engaged in negotiations with English and Italian companies to assure these groups the concession of the line which will serve for the transport of phosphates from El Boroudj to Casablanca. These statements are officially denied.

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denied and Mr. de la Mazères particularly insisted upon the necessity of the protectorate maintaining full control of all resources, of all exploitations, and all production of phosphates, and of not allowing to escape from its hand natural riches which will assure France what is practically a world monopoly of phosphates. If Italy or England obtain these concessions on the Moroccan phosphates there will be competition with those of Algeria and Tunisia. It is felt to be important that such competition at all costs be avoided.

The financial situation of Morocco as shown in the budget of the protectorate, as distinct from the exceptional military budget presented to the French Parliament, appears to be fairly favorable. The receipts have swollen from 16,000,000 francs in 1914 to 183,000,000 in 1920, and it is believed that in five years Morocco can relieve the metropolitan budget of 30,000,000 francs, that is to say the sixth part of its own budget. It is pointed out that Algeria with a larger budget only relieves the metropolitan budget to the extent of 20,000,000 francs. Moroccan credit stands very high. The last loan is quoted at par with an interest of 5 per cent. Further loans of about 800,000,000 francs are expected to be raised in the near future but the budget report proposed, instead of a single loan, several specified loans such as railroad loans and phosphate loans.

Prickly Diplomatic Problem

The most difficult question is the future of Tangier. Mr. de la Mazères was clearly in favor of making a French city of Tangier. The Spanish, of course, have claims, while the special régime under the Sultan is, for the most part, supported by the British. There will undoubtedly soon be another attempt to settle this rather prickly diplomatic problem, which creates some bad feeling between the countries chiefly concerned.

The closer cooperation of the Moroccan natives in the administration of the country is the ardent wish of all who have to do with the protectorate, but a word of warning was spoken by Mr. de la Mazères against giving them full participation in governmental affairs at the moment when the claims of their co-religionists are being heard rather menacingly elsewhere, and when a Pan-Arabian policy is being manifested everywhere under the green flag of Islam. Certainly circumspection is necessary until the unrest created by the war has subsided, but the most generous attitude should nevertheless be immediately adopted.

As for the petroleum which many people expect will be produced in considerable quantities in Morocco, the French Premier asked that explanations should not at present be pressed for. What the government has in mind is the application of the same solution as for phosphates, that is to say the exploitation by the State.

Military Operations

Is there being prepared in Morocco a military operation on a large scale? The reply of the War Minister indicated that there was no question of big operations but only of what he called operations of police, one in the south, the other in the north. In the south political steps are being taken which will diminish the importance of military intervention but there existed certain points where extreme measures had to be taken. He contended that it was a duty to do so in order to protect the peaceful tribes in extending around them pacified regions. In Morocco the moment that the government it became a faithful ally which deserved complete protection. The operations against the Beni Ouarrain would have already been accomplished had it not been for the war. But although strategic movements would be required, the number of effective employed would not be considerable. After this task was concluded peace would be assured. In the north there was a vague zone between French influence and Spanish influence where it would be necessary to intervene. Before railroads could be constructed the pacification must be accomplished.

No answer was given to the suggestion that some favoritism exists in the giving of concessions. This "politique d'affaires" was assailed in the French Parliament and certain scandals were alleged. What is proposed is the nomination of a commission of control which will go to Morocco and ascertain if the numerous complaints of the French settlers are well founded. In the "Progrès Marocain" is the following note: "The control of special commissioners sent to Morocco by Parliament would constitute for the government of the protectorate the best brake upon the operations which are against the public interest. We have already given several instances. The best proof that financial and parliamentary control of the metropolitan

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TIGHTENING ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TIES

Secretary of English-Speaking Union Says the Two Peoples Must Work in Harmony if League Is to Be a Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Major Evelyn Wrench, C. M. G., honorary secretary of the English-Speaking Union, recently addressed the members and their friends at the union's headquarters in Trafalgar Square, London, on his experiences during his visit to the United States in May last. Maj. George Haden Putnam of New York, who was in the chair, stated that if the League of Nations was to carry out its program, the English-speaking peoples would have to work together in harmony of policy and action, to further the cause. The relations between America and England, he said, were adequately sound, and expressions of ill-will during a presidential election only came from small groups of people, and should be taken in the Pickwickian sense.

Working for Cordiality
Major Wrench, in his address, stated that he found the English-speaking Union movement flourishing in the United States. He was convinced that the majority of Americans undoubtedly desired the most cordial feeling of friendship, and were working together toward that object. He believed that a very fruitful work could be accomplished here, in extending to American visitors the greatest hospitality, and in this respect, members of the union everywhere had a great opportunity for further cementing the most genuine basis of friendship. This was a service which he considered would be well repaid in the future relationship between the two countries.

The English-Speaking Union, the speaker said, did not aim for any Anglo-Saxon union or formal alliance, but rather to establish a real understanding, and a genuine bond of friendship between the two English-speaking nations of America and England. He instanced a remark of President Wilson, on the latter's recent visit to England, when he said: "The fact that both countries spoke the same language should make both more careful in saying things about each other." This the speaker felt was very true, and something all could take to heart.

Trade Rivalry
Referring to the question of trade rivalry between America and England Major Wrench believed that there was plenty of business for both countries, and that this could be shared by both in the most friendly spirit of cooperation. Both countries, he pointed out, needed each other, and both could learn much from each other.

On the prohibition question, the speaker affirmed that in his opinion there would be no going back to the drink traffic, as it had been carried on heretofore in America. While there might possibly be, he said, some slight modification in the laws, permitting the manufacture and sale of light wine and beers, he was confident that the saloon business, and whisky drinking on a large scale, had gone forever.

Major Wrench stated that he regarded the Prohibition Federal Amendment as one of the greatest pieces of legislation ever enacted. Prohibition in America had brought better financial prosperity, criminals were decreasing everywhere, and jails were being closed down in many sections of the country. In consequence of all this, he said, America had gained an immense advantage over Great Britain, which would assuredly be reflected in the channels of trade. She also had a sober proletariat, and he believed that there would be no gain-saying that that was a good thing to have in any country.

Europe and America
As to international affairs, the speaker believed that America had no intention whatever of shirking her lia-

son with the world.

ALEXANDRIA HAS SHOPKEEPERS' STRIKE
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—As a protest against the rapacity of its landlords, Alexandria had the unusual experience of being practically shopless recently. Few would have thought that this cosmopolitan town could have acted so unanimously, but this shows that the provocation was great. Perhaps the landlords, finding their profiteering checked as regards the rent of private houses by the new law which came in some six months ago permitting a total increase of not more than 50 per cent over the pre-war rates, meant to make the public pay through raising shop rents.

Certainly the increase cited by a shopkeeper in one of the main streets of from L. E. 156 to L. E. 1000 per annum warranted not only a strike of shopkeepers but the intervention of the government. As far as is known the attitude of the landlords is uncertain, but when a community is prepared to forgo the profits of a whole business day and in such concert that even the native shops were closed, it is certainly in grim earnest and means to be listened to.

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SETTLING NORTHERN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—J. E. Morazain, General Superintendent of the Canadian National Railways for the District of Quebec, has returned from an extensive inspection trip over the lines under his jurisdiction, the total mileage of which is 2624. The vast territory included in such an area contains a great variety of resources as well as colonization centers. In Northern Quebec the wonderful forests and hydraulic powers offer to industry a most envied field for development, and Mr. Morazain stated that the Canadian National Railways had decided to co-operate by all means to develop those wonderful districts. "Already activity is great in these centers," he said, "not only are settlers coming in from all parts, but prospectors, lumbermen and others are flowing there to take advantage of the opportunities offered. In the Abitibi and in Lake St. John districts farmers are enthusiastic and the fields offer a magnificent sight. Paper mills will be erected in a number of districts, and I know for instance that two new ones will be built not far from Armstrong."

EXPLORING FOR COAL DEPOSITS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—Into the north country the reorganized Saskatchewan Bureau of Labor and Industries, has sent a party of explorers and geologists, to determine the extent and quality of the coal deposits which are known to exist in the territory between Montreal Lake, Lake Wapawekia and Lac La Ronge. The expedition hopes to be rewarded with the discovery of good coal in sufficient quantities, to open up and develop in a manufacturing way, a large area untapped by the railways. The party is not out looking for new mineral wealth, but will devote itself to coal and one or two other main features, the existence of which has already been assured in an indefinite way, in the hope of paving the way for actual development.

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SUBSIDIES FOR AIR TRANSPORT URGED

British Advisory Committee Would Limit State Aid to a Maximum Sum of £250,000 for Two Financial Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The report of the Advisory Committee on Civil Aviation to Mr. Winston Churchill, Secretary for War, has been issued in the form of a White Paper. The committee was appointed to consider the essential steps in the national interest which the government should take to develop civil aviation, "bearing in mind the need for utmost economy."

The committee points out that the aerial transport services, which have come into existence since the armistice, must be regarded as a nucleus from which greater development will follow, and that the aircraft manufacturing industry must depend not only on the requirements of the Royal Air Force, but also on those of civil air transport. It considers that no action on the part of the State which they would regard as justifiable, nor any development of private enterprise which is yet within sight, can save the industry from great reduction from its war-time magnitude.

Function of the State

The committee is persuaded that in the long run development must depend, not on government action, but on the courage and enterprise of the members of the community who are most interested. It is pointed out that the function of the State is to encourage and assist, but not to operate or initiate. State help must be determined strictly with reference to the importance of the national interests involved.

In view of the widespread nature of the British Empire, and the undeveloped state of transport in many parts of it, the committee considers that the definite commercial possibilities for transport by air which are offered should be exploited, and that the existence of a healthy civil aerial transport industry would tend to insure the supply of material to the Royal Air Force, and to reduce the cost. Conversely, lack of development of aerial transport would entail a manufacturing industry supported almost exclusively by government orders for the Royal Air Force.

British Prestige in the Air

The committee is also of the opinion that it is to the interest of the community to speed up communications to other countries and outlying parts of the Empire, and that it is of the highest importance that British prestige in air development, won during the war, should not be lost. After referring to the fact that a definite policy in regard to civil aviation has already been laid down and acted upon by the government, the committee deprecates the tendency to belittle British effort, both private and public since the armistice, or to display impatience with the slow rate of progress. In this connection the committee is impressed by the wide scope of the action which has already been taken, and the progress which has resulted.

The inquiry has confirmed the conviction that the grant of indirect assistance from the government is essential, and the committee appreciates the fact that this policy has been accepted by the government and is in course of execution. The problem it had to consider has been whether the grounds of national interest were sufficiently strong to justify them in passing from the sphere of indirect to the sphere of direct state assistance.

Concentration on One Route

Referring to the possible development of imperial air routes, the committee concludes that concentration must be made on one route, namely, Egypt to India, and it was impressed by the fact that what is still required is concentration of effort on a very few routes nearer home, with the object of collecting a body of experience in the operation of transport services on which wider progress can be based.

"The air possesses only one asset, that of speed," the committee's report says, "but this advantage cannot be fully utilized until much greater experience of night flying has been obtained, and the necessary ground organization, to make this practical and safe, has been more fully developed." The committee is of the opinion that more suitable fields for private enterprise and the exploitation of British air transport services exist in the dominions and the colonies, and between Great Britain and other countries, and although it has carefully considered the advisability of recommending state assistance for long-distance routes within the British Isles, particularly in connection with the transport of mails, it concludes that such services would not provide, under present conditions, advantages so far superior to methods of transport already in existence, as to warrant their establishment.

Task of Private Enterprise

In accordance with the historical development of new industries it therefore rests with British private enterprise to pioneer the way. The committee thinks that there is good reason to fear that unless a sound nucleus of designing staff is retained by the aircraft constructors, Great Britain will necessarily lose the preeminent position in design which it has occupied, and will soon lag behind better supported foreign competitors.

The committee does not ignore the progress of other nations in aircraft designs, and this, it points out, is a factor to be borne in mind in considering the extent to which the government should place orders for experimental

machines. Accordingly, it is of the opinion that the Air Ministry should make every effort to maintain the designing staffs at an efficient level, by placing as many orders as possible for experimental military machines, coupled with every possible assistance to encourage firms to develop aeronautical research.

State Aid Justified

From its review of the general situation the committee concludes that in spite of the indirect assistance so far recommended and in course of being provided, the development of civil aviation so far attained may yet stop short, and that the operational experience which is essential to that development may cease. The committee considers that national interests demand that such a risk should be avoided, and it has been led to consider whether the provision of a measure of direct assistance cannot be justified. It would in no case contemplate the continuation of such assistance as part of the permanent policy of the State, but has come to the conclusion that direct state aid is justified.

The committee considered several methods of affording direct assistance, and the scheme which commended itself limits state financial assistance to a maximum sum agreed beforehand, and makes the amount of the individual grants to transport companies conditional on the regularity of the service, and proportional to the actual amount of income received from the public using the service, namely, to the actual work done and useful experience gained.

The committee recommends that direct assistance should be given, limited to a maximum sum of £250,000, within the two financial years, 1920-21, and 1921-22, and that payments to companies operating on approved routes should be calculated on the basis of 25 per cent of the total certified gross revenue of each company, exclusive of the government grant earned by the carriage of passengers, mails, or goods.

Approved Routes

Approved routes proposed are (a) London to Paris, and approved extensions therefrom; (b) London to Brussels, and approved extensions, and (c) a route, as for instance England-Scandinavia, on which the possibilities of a service employing flying boats, or "Amphibian" machines, or a mixed service of sea and land aircraft can be demonstrated. A further recommendation is that any company intending to run on these routes and notifying the Air Ministry, would become an "approved" organization; also that a grant for an air service in Great Britain should not at present be made, but that if satisfactory proposals are put forward for internal services, or a service between Great Britain and Ireland, the extension of the idea of state assistance for this purpose may require further consideration at a later date.

In a minority report, Air Marshal Sir Hugh Trenchard states that although he is in agreement with a greater part of the majority report, he is unable to indorse the recommendations as to temporary state assistance. Is civil aviation to be maintained for commercial purposes only, he asks, or is it required to provide a reserve for imperial defense? If the reason is commercial, then the policy of subsidies, he considers, stands self-condemned. It is not, he states, a system upon which the British Empire has built up any of its great industries, and the only sound basis of any industry primarily designed to meet the needs of commerce is, in his view, that it shall be self-supporting.

Sir Hugh Trenchard's recommendations are that it is not advisable to give direct subsidies to aerial transport companies for work done, nor does he think the necessity has yet been shown for doing so; it would be preferable to allot the money proposed for subsidies to design and research, by placing more orders for experimental machines, with certain approved companies; if the subsidy is granted then he is in agreement with the system of applying it as proposed in the majority report, namely, that direct assistance should be given, limited to a maximum sum within two financial years.

SHERBROOKE'S HOUSING PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

SHERBROOKE, Quebec.—Because of the rapid industrial expansion of Sherbrooke, the housing problem in the city has become a serious one and promises to become more so in the near future, unless a speedy solution is found. When the million dollar addition to the big cotton plant is completed, some 2000 more employees than at present working in the establishment will be required. In addition, several other large concerns are enlarging their establishments and will need extra help shortly. Just now the Sherbrooke Housing Company is erecting 100 dwelling houses under the provincial government loan plan, while the City Council recently passed a resolution authorizing the formation of a second company and the borrowing of another \$500,000 from the government for the purpose of building a second block of 100 houses.

COMPLETING ROADS IN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

QUEBEC, Quebec.—It is announced by the Hon. J. A. Tessier, Minister of Roads for the Province of Quebec, that the new highway between Three Rivers and Grand Mere will be completed by the autumn of this year. From Grand Mere to St. Louis de France the road is completed and in excellent condition. From St. Louis de France to Cape Madeline there is a stretch of two miles and a half to be completed, after which the communication will be opened.

HOW NEW ZEALAND HAS AIDED TROOPS

Resources of the Country Placed Freely at Their Disposal—Little Cause for Complaint

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—Returned soldiers in New Zealand are protesting because the government has found it necessary to curtail loans to them for the purchase of farm lands and homes. But the great majority of the men undoubtedly realize that they have been treated uncommonly well by the country for which they fought. The benefits that have been extended to them under the heading of repatriation are enormous, in proportion to the population of New Zealand, and they help to account for the fact that the demobilization of the expeditionary force was completed virtually without

the creation of an unemployment problem.

Something like 30,000 men became entitled to repatriation benefits in this country, and in addition there were important concessions to the dependents of the 15,500-odd New Zealanders who fell during the war. The charges fell upon a population of less than 1,200,000. Parliament authorized a war gratuity payable to all discharged soldiers at the rate of 1s. 6d. per day of service overseas. This cost over £4,000,000. The war pensions were fixed on a fairly generous scale, and they are now costing very nearly £2,000,000 a year. Other pensions, by the way, bring the annual pension charge to over £2,700,000.

Repatriating the Men

Then the government set up a repatriation department, which was authorized, in conjunction with other state departments, to buy farms for soldiers, lend money to them for the purchase of stock, homes, and businesses, to arrange for the training of soldiers in trades, and to pay subsistence allow-

ance during the training period, to subsidize the wages of soldiers receiving training in private employment, and to assist in many other ways.

About 13,600 of the men have been assisted in the purchase of farms and homes, at a cost of over £18,000,000. This sum includes the purchase of a certain amount of land that is still available for settlement. Then 5300 soldiers have been given training of one sort and another, and 12,340 men have been assisted financially to re-establish themselves in various ways. The Repatriation Department has spent over £1,000,000 on this work.

A large proportion of the returned men stated in answer to the official inquiries that they did not need assistance in returning to civilian life, since their jobs were open or their farms were waiting for them. But it has to be remembered that many of these men have made use of the facilities ordinarily provided by the government through the Advances to Settlers Department and other departments. Then, the patriotic societies

have been disbursing large sums of money collected from the public during the war.

Altogether, the New Zealand soldiers have had very much more consideration than has fallen to the lot of most of the men who fought in the great war. The resources of their native land have been placed very freely at their disposal, and though there is some grumbling now that the government finds it necessary to slow the pace, the reasonable men understand that they have not much to complain about.

Most of the troops have been demobilized for more than a year now, and the employment books of the Repatriation Department have never contained more than 200 or 300 names at the same time, representing chiefly men who were not actually out of work, but wanted to find better jobs. Much of the work of the department, indeed, has not really been repatriation at all. It has been the extension of civil benefits to the men who served their country well.

CRITIC OF NAVAL POLICY TRANSFERRED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Capt. J. L. Latimer, attached to the Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island, has been appointed commandant of the seventh naval district with headquarters at Key West, Florida, succeeding Rear Admiral Benton C. Decker, who has been ordered to Norfolk to serve on a permanent naval board of inquiry.

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, would not comment on the removal of Rear Admiral Decker other than to say that it was "routine." The rear admiral recently wrote and made public a letter to Chairman Page of the Senate naval investigating committee, in which he severely criticized Mr. Daniels' administration of the Navy Department and supported Rear Admiral Sims' position in the latter's dispute with the Secretary.



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DO THE DOMINIONS DISLIKE TITLES?

While Some Do Others Cannot
See Any Objection to Confer-
ring of Peerages Enabling Re-
cipient to Sit in House of Lords

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Although the British Dominions are faced with many serious problems, the aftermath of war, it is interesting to notice that in two of the great dominions some considerable time has been devoted in Parliament to discussing and proposing the abolition of titular and hereditary honors. This question is especially interesting owing to the fact that the hereditary peerage is an estate of the realm and part of the British constitution; nevertheless it is surprising that the dominions are able at this difficult period of their history, seriously to debate the question and endeavor to prevent their citizens having hereditary honors conferred upon them.

The question of conferring titles on Canadians was discussed in the Dominion Parliament recently. The debate was certainly on original and novel lines and the result of their deliberations may be summed up briefly. Canada decided to approach His Majesty with a request that in future no additional hereditary honors should be conferred upon pure Canadians. The last word, however, has not been heard of this question as it has bearing on the constitution and the King's prerogative.

Australia Averse
Australia has now taken up the question of titles and honors, notably in the states of Queensland and New South Wales. Although they may protest against the granting of hereditary titles upon Australians, they have absolutely no power of preventing the Sovereign conferring a titular distinction or order upon any subject His Majesty may wish to honor.

Australia is, generally speaking, averse to titles of any kind. Some of her politicians have even gone so far as to refuse one of the highest honors that could be conferred upon anyone, viz., an honorary degree of the great universities of Oxford and Cambridge. This refusal was not meant in any churlish spirit, but was due more to ignorance of the meaning of the honor, than to anything else, for even colonialists have their great universities and cannot turn degrees into titles.

Snobishness Encouraged
Apart, however, from academic distinctions, colonialists, generally speaking, are credited with the dislike of titles of any kind. They boast that in new countries old customs and traditions have no place. They further declare that titles cause and encourage snobishness. The attitude of New South Wales on this subject was shown when the Labor government recently assumed office. The previous government had recommended one of their supporters for an hereditary honor, and the new government forthwith canceled the recommendation. The reason they gave for this action was that the creation of hereditary titles in Australia was diametrically opposed to the sentiments and wishes of the Australian people.

Queensland has also entered the arena. This State has decided to make no recommendations to the Imperial Government for the bestowal of knight-hoods or other honors on the citizens of Queensland. The Acting Premier stated that the attitude of the Cabinet was quite consistent with this policy, and that no title had been conferred upon Queenslanders since the Labor Party had been in office. The Labor Party has always been averse to hereditary honors or indeed any titular honor, and it must be admitted that they have been consistent throughout.

Interesting Points Raised

It is rather curious that the two Australian states, who have seriously taken action on this question, are the only states in the Commonwealth where the Upper Chamber is still nominated, and not therefore as democratic as the other states of Australia.

Several interesting points are raised by the aforesaid policy. A year or so ago the Commonwealth Treasurer, the Rt. Hon. Sir John Forrest, was raised to the peerage under the name and style of Lord Forrest of Bunbury. This honor was richly deserved, as Lord Forrest had done excellent Australian exploration work before he ever went into politics. His memory is respected throughout Australia as one of her foremost sons. It is largely owing to his efforts that Western Australia is so prosperous today. He constructed the famous water supply to the gold fields—a vast undertaking.

For the 10 years preceding federation, Sir John Forrest was Premier of Western Australia and he held out against federation until he received a pledge that the transcontinental railway, linking up his State with the eastern states, would be constructed. Those who realize the vital necessity of railways to Australia, as Lord Kitchener realized, will always associate Lord Forrest with bridging the continent by rail. Lord Forrest's career in the federal Parliament and his good work as treasurer is of too recent date to need more than passing mention.

Honor Well Merited

When, therefore, His Majesty the King conferred a peerage of the United Kingdom upon him, satisfaction was general. It was felt that a worthy and distinguished member of an overseas community had well merited His Sovereign's signal mark of recognition. On the other hand, a certain section of the community

did not hesitate to denounce the acceptance of this honor. Lord Forrest was called the first Australian peer, and many said they hoped he would be the last. It was pointed out at the time that there was no such thing as an Australian peer and that Lord Forrest was a peer of the realm of Great Britain.

The situation was unique: Lord Forrest, at the time of his elevation to the peerage, was, as already stated, Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Australia and a member of the federal Parliament. At the same time he had his seat in the House of Lords, which carried with it a vote enabling him in theory to veto bills from the House of Commons. Lord Forrest, however, passed away before reaching England to take his seat in the House of Lords.

Royal Prerogatives

Recommendations of dominion governments in regard to the granting of any titular honor would be received with respect by the imperial authorities, but the Dominions have absolutely no power of preventing His Majesty from conferring British honors upon British subjects.

It is not always realized that His Majesty is more than King of England. He is Emperor of India and King of all the Britons. He is, therefore, as much King of Australia as he is King of the United Kingdom, and as a British Sovereign he can use his royal prerogative in honoring any of his subjects.

It is not understood by many people why the dominions should object to peerages being conferred upon members of their community, for such an honor makes the recipient an hereditary legislator with a seat in the House of Lords—and therefore a representative man from the dominions who is elevated to the peerage might be a useful addition to the Upper House. Pending the reform of the House of Lords which some people desire, it is not easy to imagine a happier plan of securing the services of prominent citizens from overseas.

The recent elevation of Lord Sinha, Undersecretary of State for India, was a popular move in some respects. Through the medium of the peerage, India is now able to voice her opinions in one of the most ancient British institutions, the House of Lords.

Local Peerages Considered

In the early days of colonial history it was seriously thought of creating local peerages to form the Upper Chamber. Had this idea been put into effect, it would have been correct to speak of an "Australian peer," "Canadian peer," "South African peer," or any other, but as this plan was never adopted, it is quite out of order to refer to any colonial recipient of a peerage as though he belonged to a dominion house of lords. There are actually peers of England, Scotland, Ireland, and of the United Kingdom. In more recent years peerages are nearly always of the United Kingdom, though a notable exception was that of the Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, who specially appealed to his Sovereign, when he was made Viceroy of India, for an Irish instead of an English peerage in order that he might still be eligible for the House of Commons. He was subsequently created an Earl of the United Kingdom and therefore became ineligible for the Lower House.

Despite various resolutions in favor of abolishing titular honors, the Order of the British Empire was instituted during the war, and judging from the number of recipients who have been included in this new order, it enjoys a certain popularity. It is understood, however, that this order will not be extended when the last list of war honors is completed. It will be noted that a large number of recipients from the overseas dominions were proud to have this order conferred upon them by the King. The British character does not change in the dominions or anywhere else, and its love and respect for honors will long continue, despite all spasmodic protests.

MR. HUSZAR'S PAPERS DECLARED IN FORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Immigration officials say that Karl Huszar, former Premier of Hungary, against whose presence in this country there is opposition by the Federation of Hungarian Jews, entered the United States in routine and lawful manner, on July 12, as a first class passenger on the steamship Rotterdam, carrying regulation passports with the visé of the American Consul and the regular permit from the State Department. The officials have received no request from Washington for investigation of the charges made by the opponents of Mr. Huszar, including the one that he is seeking support here for restoration of the Hapsburg dynasty in Hungary.

TEACHERS' DORMITORIES PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

PORTLAND, Maine.—As an inducement to keep good teachers, the plan of school dormitories owned by the citizens and maintained in first class manner at reasonable costs is to be voted on in the town of Rumford, Maine, which has proposed this profitable innovation. An attractive house is available for several thousand dollars and it is proposed to buy it and to lease this to a matron who will conduct it for the benefit of public school-teachers. This town has suffered in the past by losing good instructors. The latter were fairly well paid and were well treated. It is claimed, but they have failed to remain very long because of the need of proper housing. It is argued that private families should not be burdened with the problem of "boarding the teacher"; that the latter are entitled to the best that can be had; and that it is a question for the citizens to decide whether they ought to assume this responsibility in the interest of the best possible educational results.

GREAT SISTERHOOD OF NATIONS SEEN

Press Delegates at Ottawa Told
That Members of the Empire
Are Bound by Bonds of
Friendship and Relationship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Imperial Press Union witnessed an expression of that sentiment, which in August, 1914, drew from the dominions of the British Empire such splendid and spontaneous assistance for the mother country. There seemed to be also a general recognition that the silken cord is a stronger factor for unity than rigid or more formal bonds. This, after all, was the chief contribution of the gathering.

In concrete results there may not be much for the conference to show. True, important resolutions were adopted calling for the improvement of the news collecting and distributing agencies throughout the Empire; for lower imperial rates on letters and periodicals; for the setting up at low cost of wireless news collecting media throughout the Empire; for a free and untrammelled press and the banishing of anything like propaganda from news; there was also a declaration that an effort should be made through cooperation, to see that all portions of the Empire received an adequate paper supply. But these are of secondary importance to the contribution of ideas that the gathering made possible.

Better News Distribution

One could not but be impressed by the conviction of the delegates that if the truth but received free expression there need be no fear about the results. No doubt this accounts for the importance that was attached to cheap and improved methods of news distribution. There was no suggestion that if the wires and cables were loaded with propaganda the interests of the Empire would be better served. On the contrary, "doctored" news was severely denounced. The motto suggested for the press by the Prime Minister, "The truth shall make you free," seems to be instinctively recognized as the true ideal of action.

Throughout the sessions it was quite evident that the war effort of the dominions had made a profound impression on the delegates from the United Kingdom; that it had won for the dominions ready recognition of their new status as equals. There was no questioning of this new relationship; it seemed to be considered as definitely settled. It was also evident that the importance of the dominions, especially Canada, had been strongly driven home through travel. Its vast extent, and varied resources, its industrial activity, substantial buildings, manifestations of industry and prosperity have impressed the delegates even more than their addresses indicate. Some of them were quick to realize that a great deal of this activity is due to the proximity of the United States, which acts as a spur to effort.

"Empire Partnership"

The addresses of the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister; Lord Buxton, Robert Donald, the Duke of Devonshire, the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Sir Gilbert Parker, the Hon. Theodore Tilton, and others were notable; but perhaps none made a deeper impression on the conference than John W. Dafoe, editor of the Manitoba Free Press, and possibly because of his presence in Paris as representative of the Canadian press during the Peace Conference, the most outstanding figure in the Canadian newspaper world today. Certainly no other editor in Canada discusses the new constitutional relationships of the dominions with the mother country with more authority. With candor, and yet with tact, he set forth the Canadian point of view and did it in a manner that earned high praise from all.

His impressive effort was made in speaking to the subject of "Empire Partnership." He emphasized strongly the strength of the intangible bonds of friendship, the sister nations of the Empire being bound together by this quality and blood relationship. It was also a union by consent; for, as he pointed out, "If we in Canada wanted to leave the Empire, no power could keep us in it." The dominions had participated in the Peace Conference by right, having, through the war, shown themselves to be nations.

United States Mentioned

Mr. Dafoe was quick to realize the even greater thing implied in blood relationship for he expressed the opinion that the time might yet come when, beside Great Britain in the great sisterhood of nations, the great Republic of the United States would take her rightful place.

These remarks were heartily received and drew from Sir Gilbert Parker and others strong praise. Sir Gilbert, who is a member of the British House of Commons, said that if Canada desired to leave the Empire not a shot would be fired to hold her. He also paid a fine tribute to the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King in the following: "We were addressed yesterday by Mr. Mackenzie King, who is the grandson of William Lyon Mackenzie, the rebel. Yet Mackenzie King is as loyal a Brit-

ish subject as lives." Referring to the revolution of 1776, Sir Gilbert said that it was justified, this being now generally admitted.

Unity Must Be Preserved

Sir Henry Brittain, M. P., made a plea for the setting up of machinery that would be a definite expression of the desire to bind closer the different portions of the Empire. It seemed desirable that representatives of each dominion's government should be in London for the purpose of conferring on questions affecting the Empire. This, he contended, would result in closer cooperation. He also proposed that these representatives should be frequently changed in order that they might not lose contact with opinion in the dominions from which they came.

As this is the point on which controversy is likely to arise in the discussion of the new constitutional relationships, Sir Henry's remarks were respectfully received; but it was quite evident that in the minds of some it was a matter that would have to be considered very carefully. Mr. Dafoe had admitted that new constitutional forms of expression would have to be devised, but was careful to point out that they must be thoroughly in keeping with the new accord that had been proclaimed. During his address at the banquet, tendered by the Dominion Government to the delegates, Mr. Meighen spoke of the necessity of preserving the unity of the Empire, adding that imperialism rightly understood is built on nationalism rightly understood.

Beyond question the conference and the tour through Canada will enable the delegates to secure a better interpretation of Canadian opinion on matters of an imperial nature than would have been possible in any other way.

SULPHITE ALCOHOL AS A COMING MOTOR FUEL

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—An industry which, more than other industries, has had to battle with difficulties, but which, nevertheless, has reached a wonderful development during a few years, is the sulphite-alcohol industry. This is not on account of technical difficulties, but the chief obstacles have been the difficulty in being able to utilize and dispose of the product in its entirety. Those concerned have, nevertheless, full confidence in the sulphite-alcohol industry prospects brightening.

Sulphite alcohol was, without doubt, of great service to Sweden during the last years of the war, when the country was almost entirely shut off from the benzene supply. It is almost certain that sulphite alcohol will be soon used for motor driving. The mineral oil supply of the world cannot, according to experts, last very long under the present rate of consumption. It is stated that the stock of crude oil in the United States, the greatest producer in the world, will be exhausted in 12 or at the most 15 years. There is no other course for the rest of the world but to meet the crisis by producing a serviceable substitute for benzene and to manufacture suitable motors for utilizing it.

Regarding the purely technical development of the new sulphite-alcohol industry in Sweden there have been attempts made to solve the problem of utilizing refuse lye at the sulphite cellulose factories since the work of producing sulphite alcohol was first started in the year 1909 at Skutskär. The trial factory gave such good results that the company soon decided to enlarge its factory for the utilization of all refuse lye from Skutskär sulphite factory. One sulphite factory after another was started and at the present time there are not less than 45 sulphite factories in Sweden, America, Germany, Norway, Finland and Switzerland, planned and carried on according to one company's methods. In Sweden there will be, during 1920, five additional sulphite alcohol factories ready to start, namely, at Västervik, Nyhamn, Sund, Billerud and Slottsbron, and if no unforeseen circumstances occur, there will soon be 21 sulphite alcohol factories at work. Working to full capacity these factories will be able jointly to produce 38,000,000 litres of normal strength, that is, 50 per cent alcohol, or about 20,000,000 litres with 95 per cent alcohol.

LOUISIANA LEVEE WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Repair of existing levees and construction of several new ones, at a combined cost of \$200,000, is to be commenced September 1, by the levee boards, working under direction of the Mississippi River Commission. About 250,000 cubic yards of new levees are to be constructed. New levee work also is to be done on the Red, Ouachita and Atchafalaya rivers.

MINIMUM TEACHER'S SALARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

EL CENTRO, California.—The Board of School Supervisors of Imperial County has adopted a resolution, assuring a minimum salary of \$1500 per year to every public school-teacher in the county.

NEGRO PROBLEMS DECLARED SERIOUS

Member of House Immigration
Committee Believes Colored
Question More Important
Than Chinese or Japanese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Negro, Japanese and Chinese racial questions are assuming vital importance in the affairs of the United States, and the former, not the Japanese question, is the most significant and far-reaching of the three in the opinion of Isaac Siegel, United States Representative from New York, who, as a member of the House Committee on Immigration and naturalization and chairman of the House committees on census and the reapportionment, is making a thorough survey of these matters.

Having just returned from a four weeks' trip to the Pacific coast as a member of the former committee, which held daily hearings in several states in regard to Japanese and Chinese immigration, Mr. Siegel gave an interview to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently, in which, after admitting the importance of the Japanese question, he expressed the conviction that the Negro question was of far greater significance to the future of the nation.

As a member of the census and apportionment committees, the congressman will be required to take the leading part in conducting hearings on the latest proposal with reference to the Negro problem, that congressional representation from the southern states should be reduced in the proportion in which the Negro population is excluded from the polls. He said yesterday that he was opposed to such reduction, but rather favored increased educational activities on behalf of the Negro, in order that literacy in the southern states might be increased and the Negro given a larger share in the country's representation.

Must Face Issues

Mr. Siegel believes that the necessity of facing squarely the three racial questions now facing the country cannot be overestimated. In California he has come into intimate contact with what he insists is anti-Japanese propaganda conducted for the political benefit of a certain candidate or candidates for office. In Chicago he learned a great deal about the campaign being conducted by an American engineer for the admittance into the United States of thousands of Chinese coolies to relieve the shortage in labor. And he has been watching the campaign conducted by a Nebraska minister for the reduction of southern representation.

All three, he believes, are serious questions, among the most serious domestic questions the country has to face today. The Negro question he thinks is most important because the other two can be taken care of more or less definitely by international diplomacy. Any attempt to reduce southern representation would be met by vigorous opposition from the South, not only from the white electorate, but also from the Negro leaders themselves, who would see in it another effort to reduce their rights under the Constitution of the United States. At a time when Negroes are holding an "Africa for Negroes only" convention in this city, Congressman Siegel inferred that it was not difficult to sense the far-reaching effects of the reduced representation propaganda.

That convention, by the way, continues to be outspoken against any further attempts to cooperate with the whites, and its leader, Marcus Garvey, has attacked definitely and vigorously the services which such a recognized Negro leader as Dr. W. E. B. DuBois has rendered to his people. Whether they really believe that the time is at all near when they can strike out solely for themselves, these Negroes, most of them West Indians, do not hesitate to boast that when the yellow race rises against the white the Negro would be foolish not to strike against both.

Realignment Opposed

Mr. Siegel does not see the necessity of aggravating the Negro problem. He is opposed to taking any action with reference to realignment of the southern delegation in Congress which might contribute, along with other conditions, to bringing the Negro problem to an impasse. He would not play into the hands of the class of Negro thought which is reflected in the convention.

Congressman Siegel says that the Rev. Thomas G. M. Birmingham, of Milford, Nebraska, is most prominent in the movement for reapportionment on resolutions of the Republican national convention and argued for the plan as being a matter of justice to the Negro. There is the suspicion in some quarters that northern Democrats favor the plan, because of the disproportionate influence which the

southern Democrats are said to have been able to wield in Congress under the present apportionment.

On the Japanese question Congressman Siegel said:

"The total number of Japanese in the United States is about 150,000, of whom 83,000 reside in California, and a little over 20,000 in Colorado, Oregon, Washington and Idaho. The remainder are scattered all over the United States."

"The testimony before our committee established beyond contradiction that the Japanese are a most law-abiding people, and that the opposition to them originated because of their desire not to work as 'coolies,' but to till the soil either by purchasing land or working it on shares."

West Is Aroused

"The people of the western coast have been aroused and the bitterness has been brought into existence by the continuous agitation of two classes, namely, those who are either in or out of political office, or those who really believe that on account of the big birth rate of the Japanese, eventually they will dominate the situation."

"It is admitted that the potato, vegetable and berry crops of California and Washington would be cut in half should the Japanese leave. In Seattle they own or control the largest part of the public markets, apartment houses and hotels. Practically all the farms for 35 miles between Tacoma and Seattle, producing the great berry crop, are owned or worked by the Japanese."

"There is a growing feeling that unless relief is obtained through treaty arrangements or legislation, serious international consequences may be the outcome. The Japanese who are now in California, with the exception of those who are native-born, feel that they are being treated as strangers, and with less kindness or consideration than that which is being given to even the Chinese. They point out the fact that there are no night schools for them, except those run by the missions. They show that, although the State Housing Commission has issued bulletins in every language, not a single one has been issued in Japanese. The very fact that they cannot obtain American citizenship is what is making them the 'football' among many politicians in that State."

Political Issue

"It is to be regretted that a United States Senator is seeking reelection mainly upon that issue. In some parts of California the statement has been openly and freely made that unless Japanese immigration is stopped, we will be made of trees and limbs which are in abundance."

"After hearing all the testimony, seeing American-born Japanese in person, hearing them at great length, reading very carefully what the newspapers have said, holding personal interviews with citizens who are residents of the western states and weighing everything, my conclusion is that action must be taken by the State Department without delay to obtain a new treaty with Japan, which should expressly cover the question by permitting real merchants, professional men, students, actors, ministers and others to come here."

"Most earnest thought must be given to the question as to whether a general registration of the Japanese in America should not be undertaken and citizenship conferred upon those who are fit by education, length of time in America and good character, as in that way their contention that they must constantly stick together in order to be protected would be eliminated."

"Prompt action must be taken to establish a border patrol along the Mexican and Canadian borders in order to prevent all from smuggling and from bringing into America persons or property which are prohibited by law."

Many Smuggled

"It is frankly admitted that thousands of people have entered the United States through Mexico and Canada, who have never passed an examination. None of them has ever paid the tax of \$8 required of im-

migrants who enter at Ellis Island, and, of course, never passed the other requirements for the entry of immigrants into the United States. Most careful, cool, deliberate consideration must be given to this entire problem."

"If the agitation is permitted to continue without a remedy being found, the very lives of many of the Japanese in California are at stake. Up to now, law and order have been maintained by Governor Stephens. There is no doubt that the Governor will make every effort to continue this, but the very atmosphere is pregnant with grave danger."

"The State Department should commence its negotiations with Japan in regard to this matter without further delay."

As for the campaign for bringing Chinese coolies into the United States, Congressman Siegel said it should be remembered that China would have to stipulate that a guarantee of \$2000 and return ticket must be provided for each Chinaman so admitted. Apparently those who favored the plan, as a means of relieving the labor shortage, had not provided for meeting this requirement. And organized labor in the United States would oppose the plan vigorously.

HIGHWAY PROGRAM FAVORED IN GEORGIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—The state highway program is considered by Hugh M. Dorsey, Governor of Georgia, more important than anything that has been put through the Legislature since he became Governor. A movement to build a national system of highways traversing the continent has been urged by Col. Benahan Cameron, president of the Good Roads Association of North Carolina. He advocated that the people of the South strongly support their congressmen in this project.

"Counties and townships are units too small to furnish any key to the problem of roadbuilding in Georgia," Dr. Charles N. Strahan, chairman of the state highway board, was declared. "Our purpose is to open the doors from room to room, so that all the people of our State may come to know each other," he continued. "That can only be done by building on a statewide plan."

CHILDREN TO WORK AND SAVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—With a view to encouraging children to save money earned during vacation, the Government Loan Organization has prepared a simple record sheet called the "score card," to be used by children "playing the savings game." It contains spaces for entering the amount of money earned in various occupations, which are listed separately. Schools, libraries and Sunday schools have been cooperating in the distribution of these sheets.



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Full 16-button length, measuring 23 inches

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CAPITAL NEEDS
OF RAILROADS

New Security Issues to the Amount of Approximately \$150,000,000 May Be Necessary—Maturities for Five Months of Year

NEW YORK, New York—Capital requirements for the contemplated expenditure of \$710,000,000 in 1920 for equipment, additions and betterments will bring the railroad into the investment market for sale of approximately \$150,000,000 new security issues. Loans from the government revolving loan fund, already authorized or pending, will take up about \$168,400,000 of the total requirement, leaving \$541,600,000 to be supplied by the railroad companies, of which \$150,000,000 has already been financed in the open market. It is believed the roads will be able to supply \$240,000,000 of the remaining \$390,000,000 from surplus earnings under the new rates, and to raise \$150,000,000 by sale of new notes.

The aggregate railroad securities maturing in the last five months of 1920 are \$139,961,000, for meeting which the Interstate Commerce Commission has reserved \$50,000,000 of the revolving loan fund. This leaves \$89,961,000 to be refunded by the carriers which, with the aforementioned \$150,000,000 for improvements and equipment, will bring the railroads into the market for borrowings totaling approximately \$240,000,000 before the end of the year.

The contemplated expenditures and amounts which must be supplied by the government and companies appear in the following:

Loans to be supplied by government	Total
Locomotives	\$29,000,000
Freight cars	\$2,800,000
Coach & other	\$1,500,000
Improvement	\$3,600,000
Additions & betterments	\$7,300,000
Unassigned	\$3,600,000
Total	\$48,800,000

The remainder of the \$300,000,000 revolving loan has been reserved by the Interstate Commerce Commission to meet damage claims arising under federal control, loans for refunding and for assistance to short line carriers. Of the amount set aside for equipment, additions and betterments, the \$168,400,000 loans already authorized by the commission or recommended by the railway executives leave an unused balance of about \$34,000,000. The eventual loan of this balance would reduce by that sum the amount to be supplied by the carriers.

The total of \$710,000,000 is the minimum amount of capital expenditure which, in the opinion of the railroads, should be made in 1920. This estimate was placed on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Association of Railway Executives April 5, and is based on answers to questionnaires sent by the association to 106 individual roads.

BOND SALES DURING
MONTH OF JULY

NEW YORK, New York—Trading in bonds on the New York Stock Exchange in July, 1920, totaled \$230,476,000, compared with \$312,122,000 in June and \$263,518,000 in July, 1919. Daily average sales were: miscellaneous, \$2,433,760; Liberty issues, \$6,785,280; all bonds, \$9,219,040; and all bonds in July, 1919, \$10,979,910.

Liberty issues aggregated \$169,632,000 in July, compared with \$248,270,000 in the previous month, and \$204,140,000 in July, 1919. The chief transactions were: Fourth 4½s, \$35,059,000; second 4½s, \$31,552,000; third 4½s, \$26,129,000; Victory 4½s, \$25,392,000; Victory 3½s, \$14,459,000; and first 3½s, \$13,299,000.

Trading in foreign government and city loans, French, British and Canadian, amounted to \$10,906,000 in July and \$17,252,000 in June and July, 1919. The combined total of United States and foreign bonds, due directly to the war, \$180,538,000, was 78.3 per cent of the total transactions.

Eliminating the foregoing issues leaves \$45,278,000 domestic corporation bonds traded in during July, compared with \$18,870,000 during June and \$42,126,000 during July, 1919.

STEEL UNFILLED
TONNAGE INCREASING

NEW YORK, New York—The United States Steel Corporation unfilled tonnage at the end of July was 11,118,465 tons, the largest since June, 1917, and compares with 12,183,083 in April, 1917, the record figure. With such a tonnage ahead, the corporation is assured of a fair rate of production until well into next year. If it were possible to bring the output up to the theoretical capacity the 11,118,465 tons on hand would keep the plants busy about eight months.

The unfilled orders now on hand exceed the total of finished steel output of the corporation in any year prior to 1912. Unfilled orders have been gaining steadily since May, 1918, when business on hand was 4,282,310 tons.

MISSOURI CROP REPORT
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The Missouri crop report shows slightly more than 200,000,000 bushels of corn, which is 21,000,000 bushels more than the July prospect and 44,000,000 more than the yield last year. Wheat threshed indicates a yield of 29,000,000 bushels compared with 27,000,000 last year, and the quality is fine.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	124 1/2	126 1/2	124 1/2	126 1/2
Am Car & Fy	69	70 1/2	69	70 1/2
Am Int Corp	94	95 1/2	93 1/2	95 1/2
Am Loco	54 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	56 1/2
Am Smelters	118	119 1/2	118	119 1/2
Am Sugar	96 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	98 1/2
Am T & T	74 1/2	76 1/2	74 1/2	76 1/2
Am Woolen	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Anacosta	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
Atchafalaya	132 1/2	134 1/2	132 1/2	134 1/2
Baldwin Loco	108 1/2	110 1/2	108 1/2	110 1/2
B & O	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Beth Steel B	69 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2	71 1/2
Cath Pac	116 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2
Cent Leather	52	53 1/2	52	53 1/2
Chandler	82 1/2	84 1/2	82 1/2	84 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
C. R. & P. Pacific	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Chino	25	26 1/2	25	26 1/2
Corn Prods	85	87 1/2	85	87 1/2
Cruible Steel	129 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	130 1/2
Cuba Cane Sug	37	38 1/2	37	38 1/2
Cuba C Sug	77 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2	79 1/2
Endicott John	65 1/2	67 1/2	65 1/2	67 1/2
Gen Electric	140	142 1/2	140	142 1/2
Gen Motor	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Goodrich	51	52 1/2	51	52 1/2
Inspiration	44 1/2	46 1/2	44 1/2	46 1/2
Int Paper	78 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	80 1/2
Invenible	33	34 1/2	33	34 1/2
Kennecott	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Marine	24	25 1/2	24	25 1/2
Marine pfd	75	76 1/2	75	76 1/2
Max Pat	154 1/2	157 1/2	154 1/2	157 1/2
Midvale	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
Mo Pacific	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
N. Y. Central	71 1/2	73 1/2	71 1/2	73 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
No Pacific	74	75 1/2	74	75 1/2
Omaha P. & O.	83 1/2	85 1/2	83 1/2	85 1/2
Pan Am. Pet. & T.	74 1/2	76 1/2	74 1/2	76 1/2
Pan Am. P. & T.	40 1/2	42 1/2	40 1/2	42 1/2
Penn	76	77 1/2	76	77 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	36 1/2	38 1/2	36 1/2	38 1/2
Reading	87 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	89 1/2
Rep Iron & S.	81	82 1/2	81	82 1/2
Roy Dutch N. Y.	73 1/2	75 1/2	73 1/2	75 1/2
Sinclair	25	26 1/2	25	26 1/2
So Pacific	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
St. Railway	27	28 1/2	27	28 1/2
Studebaker	60 1/2	62 1/2	60 1/2	62 1/2
Texas Co.	42 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	44 1/2
Texaco	32	33 1/2	32	33 1/2
Trans Oil	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
U. P. Pac	116 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2
U. S. Realty	47	48 1/2	47	48 1/2
U. S. Rubber	83 1/2	85 1/2	83 1/2	85 1/2
U. S. Steel	87 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	89 1/2
Utah Copper	59 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2
Westinghouse	45 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	47 1/2
Wills-Over	16	17 1/2	16	17 1/2
Worthington	57 1/2	59 1/2	57 1/2	59 1/2
Total sales	485,500 shares.			

There was a better tone in the New York stock market yesterday. Hope of improvement in the foreign situation, and expectation of easier credit conditions caused a better sentiment among traders. There were some good gains during the first half of the session but these later were partially forfeited. The market closed fairly strong with net gains generally prevailing. American Car & Foundry was up 3, American Woolen 1½, Baldwin, Gulf & West Indies ¾, Chandler 2½, Central Leather 1½, Chandler 2½, Corn Products 2, Cuba Cane Sugar 2½, Invenible Oil 2½, Mexican Petroleum 3, Reading 1½, Royal Dutch 2, Studebaker 2½, U. S. Food 2 and Vanadium 4½.

Boston & Maine had a net gain of 2½ in the Boston market.

AMERICAN COTTON
OIL CONDITION

NEW YORK, New York—The Street was taken by surprise by the omission of the 1 per cent quarterly dividend on the \$20,337,100 outstanding common stock of the American Cotton Oil Company. In November, 1911, when the company was paying a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent on the common stock, it was passed entirely and dividends were not resumed until November, 1915, when 1 per cent quarterly was declared, since which the company has been paying 4 per cent on the common stock annually. There is also \$10,198,600 6 per cent preferred stock on which a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent has been paid since 1892. The company was organized in 1889. In passing the dividend the company announced that "this action had been taken until prices of commodities and general business conditions shall be more nearly normal." Although the inventory had been written down to \$8,640,314 August 31, 1919, compared with \$12,790,353 the previous year, a great deal of it consists of raw materials which have experienced declines since the beginning of the current year.

The cash position August 31, 1919, was the strongest in its history with \$7,370,441 on hand, compared with \$2,324,602 the previous year and \$1,336,310 in 1917. Working capital was \$21,308,978, compared with \$20,021,596 in 1918 and \$14,308,263 in 1917. Goodwill trademarks, brands, etc., have been carried at \$23,394,870 for a number of years.

LIBERTY BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3½s	90.70	90.74	90.60
Lib 2d 4½s	84.34	84.40	84.40
Lib 1st 4½s	85.40	85.46	85.10
Lib 2d 4½s	84.56	84.60	84.46
Lib 3d 4½s	85.56	85.60	85.46
Lib 4th 4½s	84.56	84.60	84.46
Vict 4½s	95.72	95.76	95.66
Vict 3½s	95.66	95.72	95.66

FOREIGN BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo French	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2
Anglo 7½s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Paris 6½s	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
C. of Copenhagen	75	75	75
Swedish 8½s	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Un King 5½s	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
do, 1922	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
do, 1923	84 1/2	85	84 1/2
do, 1927	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	96	1/2
A. A. Ch. Com.	76 1/2	1/2
Am Bosch	45	1
Am W. Ind. pfd	92 1/2	1/2
Am Zinc	11 1/2	1/2
Arizona Com.	9 1/2	1/2
Booth Fish	6 1/2	1/2
Boston Elev	61 1/2	1/2
Butte & Sup	37	1/2
Cal & Arizona	54	1/2
Cal & Hecla	300	10
Copper Range	25 1/2	1/2
Davis-Daly	7 1/2	1/2
East Butte	7 1/2	1/2
Elder	24 1/2	1/2
Fairbanks	48	1
Granby	33	1/2
Green-Can	21	1
I. Creek Com.	63	1/2
Isle Royale	27 1/2	1/2
Lake Copper	3	1/2
Mass Gas pfd	7 1/2	1/2
May-Old Colony	4 1/2	1/2
Miami	18 1/2	1/2
Mohawk	59 1/2	1/2
Mullins Body	23 1/2	1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	33 1/2	1/2
North Butte	14 1/2	1/2
Old Dominion	21	1/2
Oreocla	36	1/2
Parish & Bing	23 1/2	1/2
Pond Creek	13 1/2	1/2
Root & Van Der	34 1/2	1/2
Stewart	38	1/2
Swift & Co	105 1/2	1/2
United Fruit	185	1/2
United Shoe	40 1/2	1/2
U. S. Smelting	51 1/2	1/2

NEW YORK CURE

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	10	10 1/2
Boston & Mont	820	830
Calendia	17	17 1/2
Charg Synd	9	9 1/2
Chicago Nipple	10 1/2	11 1/2
Cities S. Bkrs Cfs	31 1/2	32 1/2
Coca Copper	14	14 1/2
Cooder Co	6 1/2	6 1/2
Elk Basin	2 1/2	2 1/2
Federal Oil	2 1/2	2 1/2
General Asphalt	47 1/2	48 1/2
Greenock	2	2 1/2
Goldfield Cons	7	7 1/2
Hecla Mining	4	4 1/2
Howe Shoud	3	3 1/2
Indian Pack	6 1/2	6 1/2
Int Petrol	84	85
Merritt	12	12 1/2
Midwest Refng	12	12 1/2
Nipissing	12	12 1/2
Peelers	30	30 1/2
Prod & Refrns	5 1/2	5 1/2
Ryan Cons	18 1/2	19 1/2
Salt Creek	28 1/2	29 1/2
Saulpa Ref	4 1/2	4 1/2
Shells Rights	49	49 1/2
Simma Petrol	10 1/2	10 1/2
Skelly	6 1/2	6 1/2
Standard Motors	6 1/2	6 1/2
Submarine Boat	10	11
Superior Oil	18 1/2	19
Tropical Oil	18 1/2	19
Un Retail Cny	1 1/2	1 1/2
United States Sm	1 1/2	1 1/2
White Oil	16 1/2	17 1/2

RAILWAY EARNINGS

First week Aug.	1920	1919	1918
From Jan 1	\$3,384,000	\$3,140,000	\$3,140,000
From Jan 1	\$110,361,000	\$103,344,000	\$103,344,000

IMPROVEMENT IN
STOCK MARKET TONE

There was a better tone in the New York stock market yesterday. Hope of improvement in the foreign situation, and expectation of easier credit conditions caused a better sentiment among traders. There were some good gains during the first half of the session but these later were partially forfeited. The market closed fairly strong with net gains generally prevailing. American Car & Foundry was up 3, American Woolen 1½, Baldwin, Gulf & West Indies ¾, Chandler 2½, Central Leather 1½, Chandler 2½, Corn Products 2, Cuba Cane Sugar 2½, Invenible Oil 2½, Mexican Petroleum 3, Reading 1½, Royal Dutch 2, Studebaker 2½, U. S. Food 2 and Vanadium 4½.

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COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)
NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

Open	High	Low	Last
October	32.35	32.65	31.80
December	31.25	31.44	30.40
January	30.15	30.33	29.23
March	29.50	29.65	28.70
May	28.87	29.02	28.25
Spots	32.00	32.00	32.00

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentz & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

Open	High	Low	Last
October	31.25	31.44	30.33
December	30.15	30.33	29.23
January	29.50	29.65	28.70
March	28.87	29.02	28.25

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-American Oil	20	21	20
Buckeye Pipe	84	86	84
Illinois Pipe Line	145	155	145
Indiana Pipe	8		

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

STARS MAKE UP
FOR FIRST DAY

Open Golf Candidates Looked
Upon to Show Way at Inverness
Regain Much Ground—
Hutchinson's New Low Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

TOLEDO, Ohio—Preestablished class told in the second day's qualifying play in the United States open golf tournament at Inverness. Although several world-famous golfers appeared on the ragged edge of qualification Tuesday night, they bettered their scores yesterday sufficiently to insure their starting in the 72-hole struggle for the championship today.

Edward Ray, the British star; W. C. Hagen, present title holder, and J. M. Barnes of St. Louis all turned in better cards than at the previous day, while Jack Hutchinson, Western open champion, was the sensation of the play. Hutchinson went out in 33—three under par—and came back in 36, giving him a 69 and breaking the course record. Combined with his fine 72 yesterday, this gave Hutchinson a total of 141, by all odds the best of all qualifying scores. R. J. Jones, Jr., of Atlanta, Georgia, and Harry Vardon, the British veteran, again attracted the largest gallery, although neither played sensational golf. Both were weak on the greens. Jones led by one stroke on the first nine and was two ahead at the finish.

Jack Burke, St. Paul, Minnesota, professional, finishing late in the afternoon, was Hutchinson's nearest competitor with a card of 34, 37, 71 for a total of 146. Burke was one under par. Eugene Sarezen of Port Wayne, Indiana, was one stroke behind Burke, with 34, 39, totaling 73 for the day and 147 for the 36 holes. Frank Adams of Winnipeg, Manitoba, playing remarkably even golf, turned in a card of 37, 37, 74. With his 74 Tuesday, he totals 148.

Lawrence Ayton, the Scotch professional who represents the Evanston Golf Club, played a steady game throughout and his two-day total of 149 placed him well to the fore. Louis Teller, the Boston professional, took 75 for the 18 holes and his total also was 149.

Leo Diegel, who led all comers Tuesday with 71, took it rather easily yesterday and turned in a 78, placing him in the 14th class. E. E. Knepper, the amateur from Sioux City, Iowa, whose 72 was one of the features of the opening day, could not keep up the pace and went around in 84.

With three-quarters of the field in at 5 o'clock the consensus of opinion was that 157 would about mark the high qualifying figure. The weather was perfect, with practically no wind. The pairings for the 72-hole championship play were not expected before midnight. Thirty-six holes will be played today, the same number tomorrow. The summary:

UNITED STATES OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP
Second Qualifying Round

Day	Out	In	Total	Score
Jack Hutchinson, Glenview	33	36	69	141
W. C. Hagen, St. Paul	34	37	71	146
E. Sarezen, Ft. Wayne	34	39	73	147
Frank Adams, Winnipeg	37	37	74	148
W. E. McElhorm, Tulsa	34	41	75	149
C. Evans Jr., Edgewater	36	38	74	148
R. McDonald, Bolbrook	36	38	74	148
E. F. Loeffer, Oakmont	36	38	74	148
E. W. Lusk, Ravenna	36	38	74	148
R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta	38	38	76	150
F. Sprague, Montgomery	37	39	76	150
Harry Vardon, England	39	39	78	152
Daniel Kenny, Glenview	39	39	78	152
J. M. Barnes, Sunset Hills	36	42	78	152
Peter Walsh, Butler	36	42	78	152
G. Sargeant, St. Louis	37	41	78	152
Ed. Ray, England	38	40	78	152
Walter Hagen, Detroit	38	40	78	152
D. K. White, Toledo	41	40	81	151
C. H. Loomis, Toledo	37	44	81	151
M. J. Brady, Oakland Hills	38	43	81	151
O. G. Brodhead, Glenview	37	44	81	151
C. P. Mayo, Edgewater	41	40	81	151
Chas. McKenna, Oak Hill	40	41	81	151
G. Nicholas, unattached	40	41	81	151
T. D. Armour, Scotland	39	42	81	151
John Cowen, Oakley	39	42	81	151
James Chaberry, Lagrange	37	44	81	151
J. G. Anderson, Stuyvesant	41	40	81	151
John Dowling, Seaside	37	44	81	151
Charles Hoffman, Philmont	40	41	81	151
Charles Hall, Birmingham	38	43	81	151
Jack Forrester, Meadowbrook	38	43	81	151
C. H. Rowe, Oakmont	38	43	81	151
P. J. Doyle, Deal Country Club	39	42	81	151
Harry Hampton, Virginia	39	42	81	151
C. W. Hackney, Atlantic City	39	42	81	151
Fred McLeod, Columbia	39	42	81	151
Howard Lee, Detroit Country Club	39	42	81	151
Leo Diegel, Chicago	38	43	81	151
Alexander Ross, Detroit	38	43	81	151
Emmet French, Youngstown	38	43	81	151
George McLean, Great Neck	38	43	81	151
Harriett Johnston, Toledo	42	39	81	151
R. E. Knepper, Sioux City	44	37	81	151
Douglas Edgar, Druid Hills	41	40	81	151
Cyril Walker, Englewood	38	43	81	151
J. J. Farrell, Quaker Ridge	39	42	81	151
Wilfred Reid, Wilmington	34	38	72	150
L. B. Ayton, Evanston	36	39	75	149
Louis Teller, Brae Burn	38	37	75	149
W. C. Fowner Jr., Oakmont	38	40	78	150
William Macfarlane, Point Washington	39	40	79	151
Thomas Kerrigan, Siwanoy	36	43	79	151
A. E. Reid, Ardley	41	40	81	151
Norman Bell, Toronto	43	37	80	150
Fred Brand, Allegany Country Club	40	37	77	150
J. J. O'Brien, Sistersville	37	38	75	150

VETERAN HEADS
LACROSSE TEAM

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Clinton Leslie '21, of East Northfield, Massachusetts, captain of the Harvard University lacrosse team for next year, is a veteran of the team, having played for two years at first defense. He prepared at Mt. Hermon and

because there was no lacrosse team here his freshman year did not take up the game until the fall of 1918. The university twelve had a successful season this year. Although the southern trip proved rather unfortunate from the point of view of victories, nevertheless the men came up against older and more experienced players and thus were able to profit in later games. Among the notable victories of the year were the ones over Penn State and Yale. Both these teams are among the first ranking teams of the country.

Through graduation the team will lose five regulars and one substitute. They are: Capt. H. L. Hall '20, E. P. Hirschberg '21, P. D. Steele '20, L. B. Merchant '20, R. Thompson '20 and H. M. Flinn '21, a substitute. Hall and Hirschberg have been mainstays of the team the past year and will be badly missed. However, the freshman twelve was one of the strongest in many seasons, and of these many men are expected to show varsity caliber. D. H. Treanor, captain of the freshman team, and E. C. Smith '23 are the outstanding players.

Of the remaining men of the university combination, T. C. Pratt '22 and A. L. Frenyear '21 are strong, steady performers. Pratt, at goal, was a veritable bulwark throughout all games. Frenyear is a veteran who knows how to handle his stick. A companion attack man who has played a sterling game this year is C. L. Nunneker '22; G. K. Bragzer '22, C. H. Kimball '22 and G. G. Tooby '21 are good men and will probably fill berths on the team next year.

The schedule for 1921, which includes a southern trip, will be fully as hard as this year. H. W. O'Neill and Paul Gustafson will again be on hand to help train and develop the team.

BROOKLYN HOLDS
SLENDER MARGIN

By Breaking Even in Double-Header With Chicago, League Leaders Retain the Advantage

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn	51	46	.520
Cincinnati	50	46	.519
New York	47	46	.505
Pittsburgh	52	49	.515
Chicago	53	57	.482
St. Louis	48	56	.458
Boston	44	53	.454
Philadelphia	40	62	.392

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Brooklyn 3, Chicago 3 (first game).
Chicago 4, Brooklyn 3 (second game).
New York 5, Pittsburgh 1 (first game).
New York 6, Pittsburgh 3 (second game).
St. Louis 15, Philadelphia 3.
Cincinnati vs. Boston (postponed).

GAMES TODAY
Cincinnati at Boston.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

BROOKLYN DIVIDES
Brooklyn and Chicago divided honors yesterday. Brooklyn taking the first game, 9 to 3, and Chicago the second, 4 to 3. The scores:

First Game	Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E
Brooklyn	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	9	15
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	3	2
Batteries—Pfeffer and Elliott; Tyler, Martin, Bailey and Daly. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.												

Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R E
Brooklyn 2 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 3—18 25 2
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0—3 8 2
Batteries—Hendricks, Carter, Alexander and O'Farrell; Daly, Cadore, Mummaux and Krueger, Elliott, Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

HUGE SCORE AT PHILADELPHIA
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—A terrific onslaught of 25 hits gave St. Louis the game here yesterday, 18 to 9. The score:

First Game	Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E
St. Louis	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	18	25
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	3	2
Batteries—Haines and Dillhoefer; Meadows, Enzman, Withrow and Wheat. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.												

GIANTS SECURE BOTH ENDS
NEW YORK, New York—New York won twice over Pittsburgh yesterday, 5 to 1 and 6 to 3. The scores:

First Game	Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E
New York	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5	9
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Batteries—Benton and Snyder; Hamilton and Lee. Umpires—Hart and Harrison.												

Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R E
New York 2 0 0 0 4 0 0 x—5 9 2
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 8 2
Batteries—Douglas and Smith; Carlson, Winner and Haeffner. Umpires—Harrison and Hart.

PICKUPS
The race in the National League has been so close for the past week that a single day's results are enough to effect a change in the leadership, but the Brooklyn club has managed to hold its very slight "edge" over the Cincinnati world's champions. Yesterday this advantage was narrowed down to a single point in the percentage, and the scores of games immediately preceding the next eastern invasion will be watched with special interest.

Getting away to an early-season lead, then falling far into the ruck, the Boston Red Sox again appear to be on the upgrade, and if their work on the present western trip is a criterion this club has excellent prospects of finishing among the first division contenders.

Of the factors in the Cincinnati club's success, none is more outstanding than the third-base play of H. K. Groh. This stellar player, once discarded by J. J. McGraw of New York,

has established himself—in the opinion of many who follow baseball closely—as the peer at his position in the major leagues. Groh's batting is overshadowed by that of his great teammate, E. J. Roush, but the third baseman's hits come, as a rule, when hits are needed—and that is what counts primarily for success in baseball. As a fielder Groh's work at third is unapproached by his "big league" contemporaries.

MOTORBOAT PRIZE
TO GO OVERSEAS

Miss America, Followed by Miss Detroit, Wins International Trophy for the United States

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
COWES, Isle of Wight (Wednesday)—The International Motorboat trophy leaves England for America, for both the United States boats crossed the finishing line ahead of the British vessels in the second race held today in Osborne Bay, Isle of Wight. Miss America, yesterday's winner, achieved a double triumph under the guidance of Garfield Wood, and was followed home by Miss Detroit V, steered by G. B. Wood, while Maple Leaf V, representing the Royal Motor Yacht Club, came in third with G. H. Hawker, the airman, at the helm. Conditions were perfect for the event, and Miss America's average speed of 53.42 knots was nearly two knots faster than in the first race and constitutes a record for international trophy contests. Her fastest lap today over the 33-mile course planned out by the British Admiralty was done at the rate of 56.31 knots, as compared with 56.63 yesterday.

Today Maple Leaf VI was first across the starting line, followed by Miss Detroit, Miss America, Maple Leaf V, and the Sunbeam Despujols. Miss America went straight to the front and finished the first lap 24th ahead of Miss Detroit, which was in turn 16th ahead of Maple Leaf V. The same order was maintained throughout, Miss America winning easily. The official times follow:

First Game	Time	Speed
Miss America, 37m. 9 1/2 s.	37m. 9 1/2 s.	53.42 kts.
Maple Leaf VI, 40m. 59 1/2 s.	40m. 59 1/2 s.	50.54 kts.
Maple Leaf V, 41m. 55 1/2 s.	41m. 55 1/2 s.	49.54 kts.

ENGLISH RACE UNDER
MADISON SQUARE CODE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—For the first time in England a bicycle race has been run under "Madison" rules at Herne Hill track, London. This system, originally adopted in the Madison Square—New York—six-day races, and since copied nearly all over the world, allows two riders to enter as a team, and to relieve each other as they like, provided one member of the team is on the track. Sprints take place at the completion of certain intermediate distances, for which prizes are offered, in addition to the awards for the final sprint at the finish. The custom is for a stayer and a fast sprinter to pair up together, and it was such a combination which won the 100-kilos race recently organized in London by the Southern Cycling Union.

The winning team comprised W. G. Stewart, a former 50-miles English champion, and H. E. Ryan, who won the quarter, one, and five-miles national championships in 1919. Stewart rode eight or nine miles at a stretch, Ryan only relieving him for the sprints at 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 miles, and at the completion of the 62.135 miles. So well did the pair work together that they won every sprint, including the last one, so capturing a very valuable set of prizes. The keenest opposition



H. K. Groh, Cincinnati third baseman

AUSTRALIA HAS
POWERFUL TEAM

Representatives of the Island
Continent at Antwerp Are Ex-
pected to Establish Their
Homeland as Athletic Center

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Olympic Games which are being held this year at Antwerp surely constitute the Athletic League of Nations. Although the countries meet in the keenest rivalry, the good fellowship and camaraderie engendered by sport enables victories to be gracefully won and the vanquished to take their defeat in the philosophic spirit of "better luck next time." Then, of course, the strict amateur status of all the competitors insures the games being contested for the love of the play and not for any financial gain. The hold which the Olympic Games have on the nations is shown by the efforts which each country makes to put their best team in the field, and the fact that some of the teams make long journeys of many thousands of miles in order to compete.

Amongst these teams from far distant countries is the Australian Olympic team which has just arrived, after a voyage of eight weeks, in England. The long voyage from Australia was trying to the team, but that the enforced inactivity had not by any means rendered them stale was demonstrated at Durban, where they stayed for three days. Here was arranged, by wireless, sporting events in which the team acquitted themselves most creditably and beat the best available men in South Africa. The team will ever have the most pleasant memories of their short stay at Durban, where they were received with the greatest hospitality and kindness by every one, and where all kinds of functions were arranged in their honor; and sorry were they to depart from the beautiful town and their kindly hosts.

The men constituting this team are nearly all champions in their several branches of sport, and some of them bear world-famous names. With the exception of G. L. Patterson, they came by the steamship Ascanius from the Antipodes under their genial and capable manager, Mr. A. H. Bennett, and landed at Liverpool on July 13. Mr. Bennett himself is a swimmer of no small renown, but is not competing—in fact, the responsibility of looking after his charges is quite sufficient.

Some details in regard to the exploits of the members of the Australian team will be interesting. Taking the swimmers first, it may be mentioned that F. Beaurepaire is the champion swimmer of the Commonwealth at all distances from 220 yards to 1 mile; in addition to this he beat the famous American, Norman Ross, at Melbourne in February, 1920, in the 880 yards by 40 yards, and is the only member who competed in the Olympic Games in London in 1908. Later, in 1910—he won every English championship at all distances from 100 yards to 1 mile. Great things are naturally expected of Beaurepaire.

Then there is I. Stedman, who is the 100-yards swimming champion of Australia. He was beaten by Norman Ross, but this does not affect his status as Australian champion. Stedman, besides being a champion, has also broken a record. This feat he accomplished this year when he displaced the previous Victorian 100-yards record by doing the distance in 57 4/5. When he competed in the Allied Games in France in 1919 he was not so successful and was third in the 200 meters, being beaten by Ross and Solomon (the latter also an Australian) and in the 400 meters by Ross again, and W. Longworth, the former Australian champion. H. Hay is the champion of the Manly Club, which is one of the biggest in the Commonwealth, for all distances up to 440 yards, and has for long taken part in championship contests, and is now swimming better than at any time of his career. The other two swimmers are quite boys, namely, K. Kirkland and W. S. Herald, very promising youngsters, and are probably the future Australian champions.

The lady swimmers of Australia are represented by Miss Lily Beaurepaire, the sister of F. Beaurepaire, who is the lady champion of Victoria for distances of 100 yards to 440 yards. It was a very great loss to the team that Miss Fanny Durack could not accompany the party. She is a very fine swimmer indeed, and is lady champion of the world for all distances, and great things were predicted for her could she have been able to have made the trip.

The walkers of Australia are represented by G. R. Parker, who holds the walking championships of Australia and New Zealand for one mile and three miles. The general consensus of opinion is that he is the finest walker ever produced by the Commonwealth. As showing the development of walking races in Australia it is interesting to note that the Australian rules have been adopted for the Olympic Games.

The runners are represented by the sprinter, W. W. Hunt, and the long distance runner, T. S. Hewitt. Hunt is the Australian and New Zealand champion sprinter at 100 and 200 yards, and can be relied upon to give a good account of himself in the

NEW YORK AGAIN WINS
CLEVELAND, Ohio—New York scored three in the tenth inning yesterday and won from the league leaders, 7 to 4. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	E
New York	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	3	7	12
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	6
Batteries—Mays and Ruel; Bagby and O'Neill. Umpires—Chill, Owens and Priel.												

TEN IN SEVENTH FOR ATHLETICS
DETROIT, Michigan—Scoring 10 runs in the seventh inning, Philadelphia won here yesterday, 13 to 4. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	1	0	10	0	0	13	16
Detroit	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	4	8
Batteries—Rommel and Perkins; Daus and Stange. Umpires—Dineen and Evans.											

ATHLETIC MEET
GOES TO ENGLAND

Three-Cornered Competition Fails
as a Criterion on Which to
Judge British Olympic Talent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CREWE, England—As a means of estimating the strength of the athletic talent in England, Scotland and Ireland, as compared with the men they are likely to meet in the Olympic Games at Antwerp, the recent international athletic meeting at Crewe must be regarded as a comparative failure. This was due entirely to the state of the track and ground, which was in places under water, with the result that very poor times were recorded.

England won the contest by 8 1/2 points to Scotland's 3 and Ireland's 1 1/2. B. C. D. Rudd, the South African at Oxford University, who holds the British championship titles in the quarter and the half, was again conspicuous and carried off these two events. B. H. Baker, who did 8 ft. 3 1/2 in. in the high jump, at the championships recently could only do 5 ft. 1 1/2 at Crewe. A notable event was the return of W. A. Hill, the former English sprint champion, who this year lost the title to a runner who is ineligible for an English international team. Hill won the sprint by inches in 1913-55. The summary:

Half-Mile Run—Won by G. B. D. Rudd, England; P. J. Baker, England, second; W. R. Milligan, Scotland, third. Time—59 1/2 s.
Throwing the Hammer—Won by T. R. Nicholson, Scotland; distance—145 ft. 2 1/2 in. J. Byrne, Ireland, second, 141 ft. 3 in.
100-Yard Dash—Won by W. A. Hill, England; V. H. A. Darcy, England, second; U. Tate, Scotland, third. Time—10 3/4 s.
High Jump—Tie for first between B. Howard Baker, England, and T. J. Carroll, Ireland. Height—5 ft. 1 1/2 in.
220-Yard Dash—Won by H. B. Abrahams; F. R. S. Shaw, second. Time—23 1/2 s.
One-Mile Run—Won by D. McPhee, Scotland; W. G. Tatham, England, second. Time—4m. 30 1/2 s.
Putting the Weight—Won by M. E. Creane, Ireland; distance—41 ft. 4 in.; P. Quinn, Ireland, second; 38 ft. 5 1/2 in.; R. S. Woods, England, third; 38 ft. 4 1/2 in.
120-Yard Hurdles—Won by E. G. W. W. Harrison; W. L. Hunter, Scotland, second; G. H. Gray, third. Time—16 1/2 s.
Long Jump—Won by W. L. Hunter, Scotland; distance—21 ft. 11 in.; D. Cussen, Ireland, second; 21 ft. 3 1/2 in.; H. M. Abrahams, England, third; 21 ft. 3 1/2 in.
Quarter-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, England; H. E. W. Eyre, Ireland, second; C. Griffiths, England, third. Time—51 1/2 s.
Four-Mile Run—Won by C. E. Blewitt, England; J. Wilson, Scotland, second; E. A. Montague, England, third. Time—21m. 3 1/2 s.

NEW YORK, New York—With the assurance of the cooperation of leading manufacturers, the United States Lawn Tennis Association is ready to announce that after this season no tennis rackets will bear the names of famous players. A resolution to that effect has been adopted unanimously by the amateur rule committee of the national association, and it will be presented in the form of an amendment to the by-laws at the next annual meeting in February. The resolution follows:

Whereas the practice of naming rackets after the famous tennis players involves principles which the executive committee believes to be in the best interests of an amateur sport, and whereas it is the duty of the executive committee to take such steps as may be necessary to protect the interests of tennis as an amateur sport, now therefore, be it resolved, that the amateur rule committee recommend to the executive committee an amendment on paragraph 4, section 5 of article II of the by-laws, striking out the words "for pecuniary profit." The amended paragraph will read:

"A person shall cease to be an amateur by permitting or sanctioning the use of his name to advertise or promote the sale of tennis goods, or by permitting his name to be advertised or published as the author of books

RESULTS EXPECTED
IN PRICE CAMPAIGN

Department of Justice, Official Says Convictions Promise to Check Profiteers, but That Laws Are Inadequate

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The fall months are expected by agents of the Department of Justice to bring results in the direction of lowered living costs. An important conviction was obtained by the department in New York this week, when a jail sentence of two years was imposed for profiteering in sugar, and a number of important cases, including a local case against one of the large packing corporations, are set for the autumn.

The New York conviction was technically for hoarding and for dealing without a license, but Armin W. Riley, chief of a squad sent to this city to handle the profiteering question, believes that it will prove important because hitherto many dealers have not considered the license requirement serious. The imposition of a two-year term will change his attitude, he believes; but he feels that it is even more important to send the profiteers on a large scale to jail. A multimillionaire profiteer in jail, in Mr. Riley's opinion, will do more to check profiteering than sending up a large number of the small dealers.

Federal agents throughout the country have been active recently, he declared, particularly in New Hampshire, where a large number of cases will be tried at the next term of court. Dealers in many kinds of commodities are represented in the list. In Boston, one of the big meat firms will be the defendant in a case which will probably be heard in September.

Law Inadequate

The law, however, does not yet cover the question, he says. The American Woolen Company case in particular was cited, where the case was thrown out of court because the court held that woolen goods were not clothing, even though they were made exclusively to be put into clothing. Until the law covered such ground as that and made similar court interpretation impossible, the department would be unable to proceed effectively against the American Woolen Company and similar organizations. Meanwhile, the appropriation for the campaign on living costs was insufficient, and the dismissal of a number of employees had been necessitated.

The law also provides only that profits in excess of what are reasonable constitute profiteering, and it does not define what is reasonable. Such a definition, Mr. Riley admitted, could not be made; what was reasonable for one type of business would not be necessarily for another. However, an idea of what was reasonable could be obtained by what had been the rule in the past.

Mr. Riley illustrated by an article in a newspaper which told of the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 30 per cent by a New England textile corporation. Although large dividends had been declared recently, formerly the return had not exceeded 8 to 12 per cent a year. Obviously the present profits were unreasonable, and had the department's case against the American Woolen Company been decided in its favor, such dividends would not be declared.

Although considerable difficulties existed, Mr. Riley believed that the agents of the department were on the whole doing very effective work. Revision of the law, however, was necessary before they could accomplish what they wished. The department would carry on its work regardless of pressure exercised by dealers. He told of a meeting with the representatives of a business association who said that they represented 10,000 retail stores, whose proprietors objected to the activities of the department. Mr. Riley reminded him that the Department of Justice represented all the customers of the stores, and the more stores there were in the association, the greater was the department's obligation to deal with the question.

Public Has Power

Where the law does not provide the remedy for high prices, nothing is so effective, in Mr. Riley's opinion, as public refusal to buy. The selling is thoroughly organized, and supply can be manipulated in many lines to a greater or less extent, in some almost at will. But demand is constant because the consumers are not organized. The moment consumers' organization becomes even partially effective, results appear. Then bargaining descends to something like even terms, instead of being purely a matter of coercion, with the dealers controlling the supply holding the whip hand. Public refusal to buy at high prices means inevitably that prices must come down.

Mr. Riley said that there was clear evidence in some instances of deliberate restriction of supply, but that owing to the court ruling in the American Woolen Company case nothing could be done about it as yet.

The practical boycott declared by the public on men's high-priced clothing had already been effective, he said, and confidential instructions had gone out to the trade that prices of fall goods would be reduced. He expected not more than 50 per cent maximum for men's ready-made suits. The propaganda in favor of buying clothing now, and predictions that prices would go higher, he said, were solely in the interest of the dealers.

Mr. Riley's principal aim is to act against sugar profiteering, and to further the department's work he intends to stop reselling in the trade with the intention of evading the profit limit. He also contended that the defense put forward by certain alleged profiteers

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that they were selling only at the market price had nothing to do with the question of reasonableness or unreasonableness of profits, and that since a market price was whatever could be obtained, sales at such figures, even though the dealer did not fix it alone, constituted no defense if profits were exorbitant.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS
OF PROHIBITION

What the Saloon Has Cost

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—What the saloon has cost the taxpayer is very interestingly told by Miss Cora Frances Stoddard in a little booklet on "Alcohol's Ledger in Industry." This was issued before prohibition was realized, but it gives some idea of the great amounts of public moneys that are saved, or will be saved, by the abolition of the saloon throughout the United States.

"The drunkard," said Miss Stoddard, "pushes up the tax rate through the necessary demands for continuous or temporary support for his family, for sickness, hospitals, insane asylums, police courts, jails, reformatories, prisons, inebriate hospitals.

"City Assessor Smith of Settin, Germany, asserted in 1912 that in Germany the tax rate is increased from 20 to 30 per cent by alcoholism. Forty-two chronic drinkers in Munich, Germany, were found to have already cost the public for themselves and their families \$26,040.

"The city authorities of Ebing, a sea-port of west Prussia, found that 40 drinkers' families during the years, 1905-1908, had cost the city \$8,001.09 in addition to the expense of placing the children in orphanages and private families and the drinkers in workhouses. Sixteen persons committed for mental disorder in which alcohol was a direct or indirect cause has already cost \$2,592.38 and would cost hereafter about \$874 annually.

"The Committee of Fifty estimated that in the United States alcohol was responsible directly or indirectly for at least 25 per cent of all the poverty requiring relief, for 37 per cent of all child destitution, and for 50 per cent of crime, exclusive of drunkenness.

Dr. Frederick Peterson of the New York State Board of Lunacy placed the total annual cost of alcoholic insanity for the nation at \$12,000,000."

Demand for Grape Syrup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAN FRANCISCO, California—According to information received here the former wine grape growers are finding a steadily growing demand for grape syrup to take the place of corn and maple syrup on wheat cakes and it is being manufactured in many of the grape growing districts which were once centers of the wine industry. The various grape products which have been developed since prohibition came into effect indicate that an era of prosperity for the wine grape growers, such as was never known under the old conditions, is already well under way.

PLEA FOR AMNESTY TO BE HEARD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, notified Samuel Gompers yesterday that he would hear the plea of the American Federation of Labor for amnesty for political prisoners next Wednesday. The federation adopted a general amnesty resolution at its Montreal convention.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Blazed Trail

Robert, Jack and I stood by the door of the log hut that I had built years ago on the side of the mountain. Thick woods covered the side of the mountain for miles in all directions, with occasionally a clearing, a bog or a blueberry pasture. Before us was the path back to the village, by which we had come that morning. The boys started toward it.

"Wait a moment, boys," said I. "Let us go back by the short cut. There is a blazed trail that leads straight from here and will bring us out on the main road."

"Oh, that will be jolly," cried Rob. "But I don't see any trail. Can you find the way?"

I laughed. "Well, I should hope I could find the way, even if I have not been here for five years. I knew every inch of this side of the mountain, I think. Besides there are blazes all the way, though the path may be more or less grown up with underbrush."

"Blazes?" inquired Jack. "What do you mean by that, Mr. Wood?"

"Why, you do not mean to say that you boys do not know what a blazed trail is?"

"No, we don't," answered Rob. "Come, then I will show you. It is high time that you knew a blazed trail if you are going to spend a summer in the heart of the mountains. A blaze is a mark cut in a tree to show the way. There should be a blaze about here, on a big pine. Yes, there it is."

I pointed to a splendid old pine tree that stood majestically as though keeping guard over the way. An oblong cut in the bark four inches long showed distinctly, in spite of the long time since it had been cut. The cut had turned dark until it was now of the same color as the rest of the tree. But it was visible many rods away.

"Now look for the next blaze, boys," said I.

The boys scampered on before, looking eagerly at the trees. In a moment a joyful shout proclaimed that the blaze had been found.

"And here is another!" cried Jack, with his finger on a hemlock trunk. "Why this is easy as pie. You could not stray from the path here, could you?"

"I very nearly did at one time," I answered, "and all because I strayed a few steps from the path and got turned around. That was when I was a tenderfoot, of course. A real woodsman gets to know pretty well where he is, by a hundred different wood signs. But remember, boys, a few steps off the path, and everything looks strange, even if you have been over it a dozen times. So, do not lose sight of your blazes, remember. And notice all the landmarks that you pass. This fallen log, for instance. And that big rock over there that looks like an elephant. When you come this way again, look for them. You will get to calculate your distance by landmarks like those. Now, then, where are your blazes?"

"I don't see any," answered Jack. "Some old trees have fallen here," said I, "and these little ones are too young to have been blazed. I will cut one on this one, and one on this. Now we come to some bushes. Ah, there is a rock blaze, or cairn."

Two smaller stones lay on a big rock, one of them pointing somewhat toward the left.

"Whenever there are no trees, make a rock cairn. These bushes have grown up thickly in the past five years. Now we go into the 'Tulzy Wood.' See the fallen trees lying all about. We follow the brook path for a while."

"My, how the brook must have gone tearing down the mountain, here!" cried Rob. "It has torn rocks and trees with it, hasn't it?"

"You should see it in the early spring," said I. "You would not know it."

How fragrant it was in these deep woods! The delicate Twin Flower grew all about. Our feet sank into thick, soft moss. The white bunch berry blossoms made a shining white carpet. And how the birds sang! We stopped to listen to a hermit thrush, and reluctantly turned away from its wonderful song.

"Look back every few minutes, boys, and notice how things look as seen from the opposite direction. That will be a help in coming the other way. And try hard to remember your directions. You ought to be first class woodsmen when you go back to school next fall."

"I mean to be!" cried Rob. "So do I!" said Jack.

We had been going down hill for some time past. Suddenly the boys gave a shout. We had stepped out of the woods into the bright sunshine. A winding path led before us, through blueberry bushes. Beyond we could see the fence that marked the line of the road. And there, to the left of us loomed the great mountain side, grand and majestic in the afternoon light.

"This has been a great old walk!" exclaimed Rob. "Let's go again tomorrow!" cried Jack.

My Ten Thimbles

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor Grandma has a thimble, shiny, smoothly round, Grandpa has another—it is what I found. His father used to own it, so he once told me. When he sailed to other lands—far away to sea.

Mine are velvet thimbles, I slip them on this way—I picked ten in the garden, where I go to play. When I'm very hungry, I eat them one by one—

Did you guess they're raspberries? 'Fore I'd hardly do!



"And in the middle of that ring he whistled, and danced a Highland Fling"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Red Tassel

It was only a small red tassel. Once it had been part of a red sweater. Marjory Moore wore the sweater and she tied the tassels carefully every time she put it on.

Then Marjory went on a camping trip and she took the red sweater with her. One day she pulled too hard at the red tassel and it came off in her hand. "Oh," cried Marjory, "I don't need tassels here in the woods," and she tossed the tassel into the raspberry canes. There it hung on the end of a branch like a large, ripe raspberry.

After a time Marjory and her father moved to another camp further up the lake. They took down their tent, they folded their blankets and packed up their bags. They took everything away in their canoe—everything except the red tassel; there it hung on the raspberry cane.

Now I don't know whether you know it, but no sooner do human beings move out of a camping ground than the real owners come flocking in.

A red squirrel came first. He had chattered at the party before they left from the tip-top branch of a maple tree and now he ran down and went straight to the raspberries because they were ripe and made the very best breakfast imaginable. He ran along the very cane the red tassel was caught on, bending it down with his weight.

"Oh," said the squirrel, stopping in great eagerness. "I thought you were the finest raspberry on these bushes."

"I," said the Red Tassel with great dignity, "am an ornament. The shop girl who sold me to Marjory said I save the sweater great style. Now if you would like to wear me round your neck, perhaps you could—"

Suddenly Red Tassel found herself waving up and down in the air because the squirrel had seen a real raspberry and jumped away to another branch. What did he know of ornaments, shop girls and styles? Besides, he had a bushy tail of his own, so why should he want another little tail in front?

A porcupine came next. He nosed around on the ground to see if he could find little bits of food left anywhere.

"Humans," said the porcupine to himself, "are not much good to me unless they leave pieces of things behind them."

There wasn't a thing he liked to be found. The best he could do was to gnaw at a wooden box which had once had food packed in it. The flavor, he told the porcupine, was excellent.

The porcupine never noticed Red Tassel at all, and in any case Miss Tassel was quite sure she had no desire to hang around the neck of a porcupine. Perhaps you can guess why!

Suddenly there was a sound of little dry twigs breaking. Some one was coming down the path. Red Tassel swung round to look, the porcupine's quills all stood on end, and the squirrel hurried back to the top of the maple.

A deer bounded out. It was all right. Everyone loved the deer. The squirrel stopped, the porcupine put

down her quills, and Red Tassel thought how beautiful the deer's golden-red coat looked in the sunlight.

"Did they spill any salt?" the deer asked the porcupine eagerly. She did so enjoy salt and it was the one thing the woods did not provide for her.

"Over there," nodded the porcupine, and in a minute the deer was licking it up with her long red tongue. When the salt was finished she nibbled at a green leaf here and there. She came so close to Red Tassel that Red Tassel thought she would speak to her.

"If you please"—she began. The deer started. A strange voice!—she didn't like that. She gave a kind of call and bounded off through the bushes, jumping very high, just as a rocking horse might if he hadn't any rockers to hold him down.

Red Tassel hadn't time to show her surprise, for the Canada jays were arriving, and when the Canada jays come they make so much noise you can't think of anything else.

Canada jays inspect all camps. They always find something they like because they like so many different things. Brass buttons, bits of blue paper off tins, and even used matches, they will carry them all off to their nests with a great many screams and a great deal of fuss.

The jays hopped around, popping their heads into everything and ruffling their gray feathers till they looked like Persian kittens.

Marjory saw it first, but Father Jay caught it in his beak. "A find," he called, and shook Red Tassel to and fro.

"What a splendid cushion it will make for our nest," cried Mother Jay. "Come along! Come along!" and she flapped her wings and flew away. Father Jay followed, carrying his treasure in triumph.

"How delightful!" said Red Tassel to herself as she was swung up into the air and saw the tree tops and the lake far, far below. "This is what I call seeing life."

Midsummer

A very hot, midsummer day is a lovely time. When we go to town, father hitches up our white horse and we all climb in and we ride upon the long, long road over the bridge and past the schoolhouse and the great oaks to town.

But today, we are at home and we are barefooted and it is very nice and warm.

I love to sit out on the grass with my doll and watch the sun shining down on the fields. The porcupine's quills all stood on end, and the squirrel hurried back to the top of the maple.

Our yard is very still. No one is talking there. The leaves of the trees are still. But in the trees are the locusts, singing a very high, shrill song. They are singing to the sun. And they are singing to me and my little doll.

Down on our pastures, our cows are standing under the trees. They are standing in the lovely cool shade. They do not hear the locusts.

What's in a Name?

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A Highland lad and exceedingly proud Was Hector Duncan MacLachlan Macleod.

Proud of his name and proud of his clan And he always went out like a Highland man, In his sporrans and kilt, and his tartan plaid, And velvet jacket, so gayly clad, With a shoulder-brooch of silver bright.

With calmgorm set that flashed in the light, His Highland bonnet, An eagle quill on it, I give you my word, in a very big crowd You could not miss seeing MacLachlan Macleod.

He was sent to school on the day he was nine, Dressed just as I tell you, and looking fine. The scholars all stared when he sat on a form, At the silver brooch with the big calmgorm.

The flowing plaid, the sporrans white, The tartan kilt of color bright, The trim-pulled socks of gayest hues, The silver buckles upon his shoes.

Of course when they all went out for a game One of them said to him, "What is your name?"

He answered slowly in accents proud, "Hector Duncan MacLachlan Macleod." Then one of the boys, a boy called Jack, Spluttered, and gurgled, and rolled on his back, Shrieked, and giggled, and laughing aloud, Cried "Hector Duncan MacLachlan Macleod!"

If you say it quickly without any stop It's just like the noise in a clock-maker's shop! Clock, clock, clickity clock, Clock, clock, clickity clock!"

Then all the children jumped for joy And repeated the name of the Highland boy.

They danced around him in a ring, And everybody began to sing "Clock, clock, clickity clock, It's just like the noise in a clock-maker's shop!"

Hector laughed aloud and flung up his head (I don't think I said that his hair was red) And in the middle of that ring He whistled, and danced a Highland Fling.

With a whoop and a skirl And his kilt all a-twirl, The children ceased to dance and sing,

They never had seen such a spirited thing As the way that Highlander danced the Fling.

With wonder they watched his twinkling feet, Do marvelous steps so many and fleet, Until at last, with a whoop and a cry, He waved his bonnet and plume on high.

And finished up with a Highland yell, "Hurrah for Bonnie Scotland!"

Then all of them came and stood in a crowd Round Hector Duncan MacLachlan Macleod, They patted his back (especially Jack) And called him a "Sport" and a "real good sort."

And said 'twas a shame To laugh at his name, For it wasn't his fault, he did not choose it, And none of them ever meant to use it.

So happily runs to school each day That Highland lad in brave array, He always has a troop of friends, If they tease him he laughs, and there it ends;

And as for his very majestic name, They've shortened it down till it's hardly the same, For that gorgeous boy in his brilliant hues, His kilt and sporrans and buckled shoes,

With his merry blue eyes and red-gold locks, Just answers now to the name of "Clocks."

The Ragwort

The ragwort, well known in England, is always at its best in the late summer months, and just now is spreading golden flowers over sunny slopes and waste places. It is a kind of grown-up relative of the common garden weed called groundsel, and if you put the two plants side by side you will easily detect their family likeness; but the ragwort is a much larger plant, growing often two or even three feet high.

The leaves of the ragwort are generally lyre-shaped, and are very deeply cut up along the edges; you will notice, too, that the upper ones have ear-like lobes at their bases, and that they grow directly from the stems without any stalk whatever. But you will like best the large, dense clusters of hard, some yellow flowers, for although the centers of these are much like those of the groundsel, the ragwort decorates its dull central parts with spreading forets of bright yellow, and so the complete flower is rather like a beautiful golden daisy with starry pointed rays. We do not speak of these ray-forets of the ragwort as petals, for each one is really a tiny whole flower, and so too is each little separate growth in the center, as you may easily prove for yourself if you will examine them carefully with a good lens.

When home from school, they have to help with the calves, fetch water, and carry wood for the fire which cooks their meals and warms them on frosty nights. So it is not strange that they do not learn much from outdoors, which is an open book to them. That is why, if they are looking for lost cattle and have to ride long distances, they can always find their way home. They know the habits and appearance of all animals, trees, and plants in the bush. They help to husk corn and to muster cattle, and, at all times, are the best of playmates and companions.

When the Indians living today in 100 United States reservations, more than half wear the dress of civilization. One of the largest of these reservations is that of the Sioux in Dakota, which is larger than New York State.

Sioux Indians

Here the two little sparrows and Mother Sparrow sat and listened all their night while Father Sparrow sang his evening song for them, and the May flies came and went in the soft evening light.

The Song Sparrow

Over the fragrant lilac bushes there came the sweetest little song, ending with a delightful attempt at a real trill.

High up on a branch of a wood maple a little brown and gray bird was singing in sheer joy of June sunshine on evening clouds, and also holding forth for the pleasure of a mother sparrow with her two fluffy little ones, who were perched on a near-by branch below him, which swung out over a lovely clear, blue pond—almost big enough to be a small lake.

"Now, my dears, just listen to that wonderful song father is making up for you," said Mother Sparrow to the two little ones. Then she cocked her head on one side and listened as if she were enjoying it immensely.

"Cheep, cheep!" the two little sparrows answered happily.

"Do you hear that?" and Mother Sparrow emphasized the "that" in the energetic way all sparrows have when they are particularly interested in what they are saying, and she cheeped and cheeped, and fussed back and forth from the place where she was sitting to the branch on which Father Sparrow was still singing, in her efforts to have the two little ones do ample justice to father's song.

"Cheep, cheep!" the two little ones answered enthusiastically. "We are listening the best we know how—and it is so pretty!" and they sat close together and blinked with thorough enjoyment and contentment as the song came bubbling up and out from the throbbing little throat and grateful little heart of Father Sparrow.

"Well, you certainly ought to listen, and that real attentively, my dears, for when any sparrow sings it means far more than when any other bird sings. You see, ever and so long ago no sparrows could really sing at all. Only a sort of little cheeping sound—like yours, my dears."

"Oh, cheep! cheep!" exclaimed the little sparrows in astonishment. "Yes, you may well say so—like that. It is most astonishing," and Mother Sparrow nodded her little head quite vigorously. Then she turned to Father Sparrow and asked him to come down and help her explain the whole story to the two children, as it was high time to do so, since they were growing up so fast and would soon have to learn the notes themselves of the sparrows' song.

So Father Sparrow came flying down at once and sat on the same branch beside Mother Sparrow, and he talked fast and turned his little head in the quick little turns that mark all sparrows; and as Mother Sparrow also talked he would interrupt the story with little notes and scraps of song to illustrate what was being told them.

"You see," Mother Sparrow went on, "when we sparrows were first given our quiet brown and gray clothes—but pretty nice, at that—there were none of us that could sing, really sing, you know."

"That's so!" Father Sparrow commented with another turn and-wise nod to his little head.

"And so," Mother Sparrow continued, "one day, when one of our great, great grandfathers had been doing something very helpful in the springtime, and had been trying very patiently to take care of the children's little sparrows—for Mothers Sparrow, who was off getting grass seeds for their supper—he said to them: 'I wish I could sing like the canary for you, then maybe you would be quieter and happier.' And what do you think happened then, my dears? Well, there was a beautiful little yellow canary not far away, up in a tree, and a wood-thrush too, and when they heard what the sparrow was saying they flew right over and sat near him; and first the canary spoke up real pleased, and said:

"If I could help in any way—if you think you could possibly learn anything from me, I'd be very glad to give you some lessons. I'm sure that anyone as kind as you are to your children ought to be able to sing—to learn very easily too."

"Why, thank you ever so much," the Sparrow said to the little canary. "That is ever so kind of you. I would like to try very much, so if you'll start off, I'll do my best to follow what you sing for me."

"The little canary commenced to sing, but quite slowly at first, and then, after a bit into a regular burst of trills and runs, and the other birds were quite carried away with his happiness and gladness and began to chirp and chirp, while the thrush warbled his lovely low song in very joyousness. And then, my dears, the Sparrow sang his very first beautiful, really truly song. He only managed a few notes at first but as he tried his heart was so uplifted in thankfulness that the first thing you know he found the notes bubbling up and out almost as fast as the song of the canary. Of course he never really has sung just like a canary—not so many notes, or so loud—"

"But," said Father Sparrow, "he did try to, and as he listened the thrush warbled his lovely song, and soon he put a little of its song with the earlier notes of the canary and presently he managed to improvise something of his own, and between this and that the first thing he knew he had a lovely song of his very own."

"Yes," said Mother Sparrow; "and they have kept on singing right along, and we all sing a great many, many songs, and each time we try to make them just a little different, so that after all we do sing more songs than any of the birds, though not as great or grand. Now, father, will you give us just one more song before bedtime?"

Here the two little sparrows and Mother Sparrow sat and listened all their night while Father Sparrow sang his evening song for them, and the May flies came and went in the soft evening light.

THE HOME FORUM

No Sound but Ocean's Roar

The island lies nine leagues away.
Along its solitary shore
Of craggy rock and sandy bay,
No sound but ocean's roar,
Save, where the bold, wild sea-bird
Makes her home,
Her shrill cry coming through the
sparkling foam.

But when the light winds lie at rest,
And on the glassy, heaving sea,
The black duck, with her glossy breast,
Sits swaying silently,
How beautiful! no ripples break the
reach,
And silvery waves go noiseless up the
beach.

—From "The Buccaneer," by Richard Henry Dana.

A Conversation With Carlyle

April 28, 1873.—At Carlyle's house about three. . . . He said Emerson had called on him on Sunday, and he meant to visit E. today at his lodging in Down Street. We walked to Hyde Park by Queen's Gate, and westward along the broad walk next to the ride, with the Serpentine a field distant on the left hand. This was a favorite route of his. I was well content to have the expectation of seeing Emerson again, and moreover, Emerson and Carlyle together. We spoke of Masson's Life of Milton, a volume of which was on C's table. He said Masson's praise of Milton was exaggerated. "Milton had a gift in poetry—of a particular kind."

"Paradise Lost is absurd; I never could take it at all, though now and again clouds of splendor rolled in upon the scene."

"But 'L'Allegro' and 'Il Penseroso'—you can find nothing better," I quoted

Over some wide-water'd shore
Swinging slow with sullen roar.

C.—"That is very good. He did not find that at Horton."

W. A.—"At Cambridge, he might."

C.—"No, no!"

W. A.—"The bell over the levels—"

C.—"It's the sound of the sea."

W. A.—"The sound of a bell—the curfew."

C.—"No, no! The sound of the sea, that is what he is speaking of—"

Swinging slow with sullen roar."

We then discussed Emerson, whom C. described as "a mild, pure, gentle spirit."

Some one had said of Emerson that he spent his life in "making sentences"; "an unfriendly remark," said C. "yet with some truth in it." But of whom may not unfriendly things be said with some truth in them? And Emerson has made golden sentences,

diamond sentences, sentences to be always grateful for.

At Hyde Park Corner C. stopped and looked at the clock. "You are going to Down street, sir?"

"No, it's too late."

"The place is close at hand."

"No, no, it's half-past five."

So he headed for Knightsbridge, and soon after I helped him into a Chelsea

to excite the wonder even of a Dutchman used to living half in, half out of water.

From where the party stopped, arrested by the curious vision, stretched away, as far as eyes could follow, an earthen dyke, bordered on either hand by a lily-fringed toy canal, just wide enough for a toy row-boat to pass.

Beyond the twin, toy canals—again

Summer

The feathery meadows like a lilac sea,
Knee-deep, with honeyed clover, red
and white,
Rose billowing: the crisp clouds pass
Trailing their soft blue shadows
o'er the grass;

—Alfred Noyes.



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum
A drawing by Claude Lorrain

The Drawings of Claude

We must bear in mind that of the long years of Claude's activity as an artist, the whole period, with one brief early interval, was spent in Rome, and that of his paintings we can scarcely point to one of which the materials were not collected in the city or its neighborhood. It is true that, with a very few exceptions, and those belong to an early period, the pictures of Claude are artificial compositions made up of materials collected at various times and places. In this he followed the taste of the time. That a picture should be the accurate record of a definite scene was an idea foreign to the fashion of the age. Such a rendering would have appeared as a confession of incompetence on the part of the artist. An exception, indeed, might be made in favor of a place with such heroic associations as the Forum. But, as a rule, to the mind of a seventeenth century connoisseur, an essential element in a picture was the composition. As regards the material collected by an artist for his work—his drawings and sketches—the case was somewhat different. There are a considerable number of drawings by Claude—not all, by any means—made directly from nature. In these the actual spot may often be identified, and to one who has some acquaintance with the Roman Campagna there is no more interesting task than such identification. But even in such drawings as these the aim is more often than merely to reproduce some effect of light or shade, or to store up a record of some happy grouping of foliage or pleasant line of distant hill for use in a subsequent picture. Any topographical accuracy in the rendering is mere accidental.

Many of Claude's drawings are, of course, not studies from nature at all, but compositions as elaborate and artificial as the picture that they foreshadow. What it is important to bear in mind is that Claude was steeped in the atmosphere of the Roman Campagna in a more complete sense of the term than any painter before or after his time.—From "Claude," by Edward Dillan, M. A.

on either hand—was set a row of toy houses, each standing in a little square of radiant garden, which was repeated upside down in the sky-blue water, not only of the twin canals, but of the still more tiny, subsidiary canals which flowed round the flowery squares, cutting each off from its fellow.

Tibe, delighted with Aalsmeer and a dog he saw in the distance, darted along the straight, level stretch of dyke, which every now and then heaved itself into a camel-backed bridge, under which toy boats could pass from the right-hand water-street to the left-hand water-street. We followed, but on the first bridge Nell stopped impulsively.

"Do you know we've all been in this place before? It's 'Willow-pattern-land.' Do you recognize it?" . . . "It's true! One does feel like one of the little blue people that live in a willow-pattern plate," said Phyllis, as Nell and Starr sauntered on ahead. "It's perfectly Chinese here, but so cozy; I believe you had the place made a few minutes ago, to please us, and as soon as we turn our backs it will disappear. It can't be real."

"Those men think it's real," said I. There were several, rowing along the canals in brightly painted boats, with brass milk-cans, and knife-grinding apparatus, calmly unaware that they or their surroundings were out of the common. Each house on its square island having its own swing-bridge of planks, the men on the water had to push each bridge out of the way as they reached it; but the trick was done with the noise of the boat, and cost no trouble. Most of the toy bridges swung back into place when the boats passed, but the one nearest us remained open, and as we looked, walking on slowly, two tiny children returning from school, clattered through in wooden sabots, along the narrow dyke.

Though Aalsmeer is but a stone's throw from Amsterdam, it seems as far out of the world as if, to get to it, you had jumped off the earth into some obscurely twinkling star, where people, things and customs were completely different from those on our planet.

If there had been only one of the queer island-houses to see, it would have been worth a journey; but each one we came to, in its double street of glass, seemed more quaint than the last. Some were painted green or blue, with white roses, like the sugar ornaments on children's birthday cakes. Some were so curtained with roses, wisteria, or purple clematis, that it was difficult to spy out the color underneath. Some were of double hollyhocks, like crisp bunches of pink and golden crepe; others had triumphal arches of crimson fuchsias; but best of all the island shows were the dwarf box trees, cut in every imaginable shape. There were thrones, and chairs, and giant vases; harps and violins; and a menagerie of animals which seemed to have . . . been turned into leafage in the act of jumping, flying and hopping. There were lions, swans, dragons, giraffes, parrots, eagles, cats, together in a happy family of foliage.—From "The Motor Chaplain," by C. N. and A. M. Williamson.

presently we see the narrow entrance to the harbor. A mighty rolling swell sets inland, and already we can see the long masses of white surf chasing one another up the rocks, against which the waves chafe in perpetual wrath. The fort of Santa Cruz, trumpet enough, perhaps, in these days of Monitors and Armstrongs, but imposing in appearance, guards the right

Facts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY real fact has always been, and will always continue to be, absolutely true to Principle. Facts being the emanation or offspring of Truth. Mind, are therefore forever inherently absolute both in nature, essence, and quality. A fact is that which is real, that which continues to be manifested eternally. It has its place in the realm of Mind. Common usage, which is but another name for the carnal mind, and all that goes with it, sin, sickness, and death, would, however, have us accept as possible an admixture of good and evil, the material and spiritual, the relative and absolute, and believe that to be fact.

Christian Science teaches us that whatever is unlike the one and only Mind, God, is not fact; that Spirit, God, good, is alone the author, originator, and maintainer of all that is real, true, or fact. It is not then quite evident that every fact is wholly spiritual, and because of this, ceaselessly expressing only the Mind that is good. God? On page 129 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy makes this clear, concise, and unmistakable statement: "If you wish to know the spiritual fact, you can discover it by reversing the material fact, be the fact *pro* or *con*—be it in accord with your preconceptions or utterly contrary to them."

Mankind has always been seeking to know the truth about things. The one and only fact, however, for which it has particularly sought, for nineteen centuries, proved to be quite elusive. Why? Simply because its seeking had not been done with spiritual understanding. This great and unalterable fact was daily taught and demonstrated by the Master, Christ Jesus. This indeed was his mission and message for all the world, and for all time. He preached and practiced so as to lift up mankind; so that it might behold this glorious fact as he did; so that all might be able to see through the mist, or false claim of evil, which beclouds and hides, and so discern the truth of being, Life, God. This message was also revealed to the inspired vision of Mary Baker Eddy. She saw clearly, and proved with irrefutable logic that good alone is God, All-in-all; that in Him, the one Mind, or consciousness, is all that is fact—all that exists, and is real and true; that in this infinite goodness and lovingkindness is not one single atom of evil. Surely this is indeed a momentous fact, one which has been made so demonstrably evident to thousands upon thousands of seekers after Truth—to all those who were ready and willing to think for themselves in terms of divine Principle. The realization of this fact in so-called human consciousness has brought peace, joy, happiness, and health on earth, and made a present possibility the demonstration of those memorable words of the Master, that "the kingdom of heaven is at hand," is within the mental grasp of any sincere student who is striving to know more and more of God, good.

Does any so-called human event,—any experience which the physical senses conceive of, have a place in the realm of infinite Mind? No. Then such is not actual, not fact. We misrepresent facts to be what they are not, have never been, and can never be. Nothing is absolute fact which is not idea. Hence the only verity of creation is the Christ, or idea, which is ever coexistent one with divine Principle. Mrs. Eddy says: "Matter and its effects,—sin, sickness, and death—are states of mortal mind which act, react, and then come to a stop. They are not facts of Mind. They are not ideas, but illusions." (Science and Health, 283.)

When we say of a certain past experience in the so-called material world that it is an absolute fact, meaning thereby that it transpired according to the evidence of the finite senses, we transmute this word from its spiritual signification,—from its metaphysical meaning, to one of doubt, variability, and change. This of course, it is needless to say, is incorrect. No human experience has any relation whatever to the unerring and absolute,—to the real and true. In very much the same way, we frequently hear of what are termed dangerous facts. Dangerous to what? To that which ignorantly accepts danger in the very midst of absolute security,—in the very presence of God, good, for is He not everywhere?

Facts and fiction are polar opposites. One is, while the other only seems to be, but is not. We frequently hear of authentic facts, certain, decisive, definite, incontestable, and indisputable facts, when referring to some material event. These, in the light of Christian Science, are found to be mere shifting scenes in an ever-changing universe, and so, not real. True facts are stubborn, that is, they never budge one iota. They cannot, for they are of God. Our conception of what constitutes fact may undergo considerable change, as belief gives place to spiritual understanding, but what is true never changes. It remains as Mind made it to be.

The Bible sets forth only that which is absolute fact. To be sure, it does this by means of parable and metaphor, because that was the means employed to portray the truth about God and man, in His image and likeness. Mrs. Eddy's writings, being based upon the Bible, are all of them but a simple presentation of that which really is,—of that which will ever continue to be absolute fact. One of her statements is: "The spiritual reality is the scientific fact in all things. The spiritual fact, repeated in the action of man and the whole universe, is harmonious and is the ideal of Truth."

Spiritual facts are not inverted; the opposite discord, which bears no resemblance to spirituality, is not real. The only evidence of this inversion is obtained from suppositional error, which affords no proof of God, Spirit, or of the spiritual creation. Material sense defines all things materially, and has a finite sense of the infinite." (Science and Health, pp. 207, 208.)

When Christ Jesus, speaking "to those Jews which believed on him," said, "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," he must surely have meant this: that if those who believed, understood the facts of creation as he did, namely that all that really is, is Principle and its infinite idea, man, they would no longer be hindered, baffled, or mystified by the seeming facts of material existence, of mortal mind, but would learn to classify them as illusory happenings, passing scenes, and not as facts of being or Principle. There is but one absolute fact of which man is conscious, and that is, that consciousness is. Let us then abide by this great, unchanging fact, and so base all our thinking upon the rock, Christ.

Dutch Painting

That the taste for pictures was pretty general in Holland in the seventeenth century, may be gathered from the following from Evelyn's diary: "13th August, 1641. We arrived late at Rotterdam, where was their annual marie or faire, so furnished with pictures (especially landscapes and droleries as they call those clownish representations) that I was amazed. Some I bought and sent into England. The reason of this store of pictures and their cheapness proceeds from their want of land to employ their stock; so that it is an ordinary thing to find a common farmer lay out two or three thousand £ for this commodity. Their houses are full of them, and they vend them at their faires to very great gainers."—Frederick Spencer Bird.

Afternoon on a Hill

I will be the gladdest thing
Under the sun!
I will touch a hundred flowers
And not pick one.
I will look at cliffs and clouds
With quiet eyes,
Watch the wind bow down the grass,
And the grass rise.
And when lights begin to show
Up from the town,
I will mark which must be mine,
And then start down!
—Edna St. Vincent Millay.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1920

EDITORIALS

Effects of Rate Advances

AMONG those who have devoted some thought and study to the matter of railroad transportation, especially in the light of the recent order of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States permitting a horizontal advance in rates approximating \$1,500,000,000 annually, the weight of opinion appears to be that any effort to plead this advance as an excuse for further retail cost increases would be indefensible. It cannot be denied, of course, that the railroad companies are to receive, in addition to their present cash revenues, the amount estimated as the actual increased income, in dollars, provided by the new schedule of rates. A very large portion of this added revenue will be derived, unquestionably, from increased freight rates, and the rule as generally accepted is that the consumer, ultimately, pays the cost of transportation. But it must not be forgotten that somewhat peculiar economic conditions are to be considered in connection with the present situation. The fact has been impressed upon the consumer, and no doubt with reason, that one of the prime causes of the present high prices has been inadequate and inefficient transportation. Both production and distribution, as is well known, have been retarded and disorganized because of the inability of the railroads, under public and private direction and operation, to meet even normal demands upon them. This inefficiency has been due in large part to a lack of motive power and rolling stock, but there seems to be no good reason to deny the assertion that much of it has been due to a lack of intelligent and whole-hearted cooperation on the part of the operating forces of the railroads. The employees of the railroads have long nursed a grievance. They have felt, and not without cause, that they were underpaid. The injustice to which they have felt themselves subjected has influenced them, or many of them, it is asserted, to render a service commensurate, in a measure, with the wage received. This has been noticeable especially since the passing of the more acute emergency of war, at a time, too, when the demand was for maximum efficiency if a readjustment of economic and social conditions was to be realized.

It seems altogether a reasonable theory that a return to normal conditions of transportation and distribution will tend, naturally, toward lower price levels. If it is true, as has been claimed, that inadequate transportation and distribution force higher price levels, the restoration of normal carrying conditions should produce lower price levels, even if the initial cost of transportation which will result from the payment of additional wages to railroad operatives is measurably higher. The opportunity has been given the carriers to provide additional cars and motive power, and the incentive seems to be present for willing and whole-hearted cooperation on the part of operatives. These better conditions, it is reasonable to expect, will be reflected at once in improved transportation conditions. The manufacturer, the jobber, the wholesaler, and the retailer, who have insisted that their gross profits have been curtailed because of a lessened volume of business due to inadequate distribution of raw and manufactured materials, and hence have taken the opportunity of exacting a higher percentage of profit, may now, it would seem, have the opportunity of readjusting their schedules at least sufficiently to absorb any added freight costs. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways.

Another factor which undoubtedly will enter into what promises to be the new price-leveling process will be that of increased competition. With production and distribution restored to approximately normal conditions, there will be a natural incentive for manufacturers and jobbers to seek new trade outlets. High price levels are always easily maintained when producers are not compelled to seek a market. Actual competition in marketing invariably brings reduced percentages of profit, though not necessarily reduced gross profits. This promised readjustment of conditions all along the line will, it appears, at once bring the retailer face to face with a condition which he will be compelled to meet. The ultimate consumer will not, perhaps, be disposed to regard favorably an attempt to force him, if he chooses to buy, to absorb the added cost which the retailer seems always inclined to include in the selling price whenever opportunity presents. But the buyer who is asked to contribute, in added costs, to the patriotic necessity of absorbing a share of the increased transportation charges, should bear in mind, even if compelled to eliminate the consideration of increased efficiency in distribution, that the average maximum cost which might justly be added is almost infinitesimal. It has been estimated, for instance, that in 1919 the freight rate on a \$50 suit of clothes shipped from Chicago to Los Angeles was twenty-two cents, and that an increase of 40 per cent in freight rates should add less than nine cents to transportation costs, and should add that amount as a maximum to the cost to the ultimate consumer. In the matter of shoes, it is estimated that the freight on a pair of \$10 shoes from Boston to Key West, Florida, was 5.7 cents. An increase of 40 per cent in freight rates, therefore, should add less than two and a half cents to the selling cost of such shoes in Key West.

This comparative ratio, it is insisted, will hold good in regard to all classes of commodities, with the advantage to the consumer that the estimates are made on long hauls, and that the cost for the average haul would probably be much less. The analysis goes still further, showing that in 1919, for instance, the average value of all commodities transported by freight was \$119 per ton, whereas the average freight charge per ton was only \$2.80, or somewhat less than 2½ per cent of the value. It is shown that an increase of 40 per cent in freight rates would add less than 1 per cent to the total value of all freight carried. Upon this showing there would not appear to remain an opportunity to exact from consumers, in the form of added profits, any great percentage of increase, even under the guise of extraordinary transportation costs. It has been shown affirmatively that a single average freight haul adds less than 1 per cent to the

total value of the commodity carried. There may be the plea that the additional freight cost enters several times into the production cost of shoes and clothing, for instance, as in the necessary transportation of raw materials from the point of origin to mill or factory, and thence to jobber and retailer. But it should be remembered that the average rate increase of 1 per cent, based on the 40 per cent tonnage increase, even if multiplied by five, which should generously provide for all usual freight transactions and movements, will add only slightly to the cost of commodities in common use.

Lady Astor on the League of Nations

ONE of the most reasoned of recent utterances on the League of Nations was undoubtedly that made by Viscountess Astor at the International Suffrage Alliance Congress held a short time ago at Geneva. There are many different lines of thought observable throughout the world today in regard to the League of Nations, and, when any analysis is made of them, it is discovered that where so many clearly err is in failing to view the whole question on a sufficiently broad scale. The blind partisan who hails the formation of the League as the ushering in of the millennium is equally at fault in this respect with the dogged opponent who promptly joins issue with him, and proceeds to demolish as actual a concept of the League for which there is no foundation whatever in fact.

No one with any understanding of men and nations who has made any study of the League of Nations Covenant believes, for a moment, that the League will usher in the millennium, or even that it can be regarded as a guarantee against war in the future. This conviction, moreover, is by no means a reflection on the League covenant. It arises simply from a recognition of the fact that no covenant that ever could be devised would effect these ends, and that the only guarantee of peace amongst nations is the elimination of those qualities which make for war. It is, therefore, particularly welcome to find Lady Astor, whose whole-hearted support of the League is beyond question, warning her strangely cosmopolitan audience in Geneva against the tendency to take an unbalanced view of the great project which the world is striving to work out today. "Selfishness, jealousy, and greed," Lady Astor declared, "are the real causes of war, and they are not the monopolies of any class or any country; they are found in all of us, and you will never build a perfect world, however perfect a machinery you create, until there is a right spirit in men's hearts."

For the idea behind the League Lady Astor had, as was to be expected, nothing but the most earnest commendation. Women would agree, she said, that disputes amongst nations should, as far as possible, be settled by reason, good will, and honest discussion instead of by armaments and old-fashioned, roundabout diplomacy, in which women had taken no small part. But women everywhere, like men, should be on their guard to avoid "talking cant about the League." "The idea is a fine one," Lady Astor maintained, "it means giving fair play and a reasonable chance, but do not let us, for one moment, imagine that the League, by itself, can do anything. It will be utterly useless unless, and until, individual citizens insist on their governments behaving justly to other countries. If they stop being aggressive, and try to be just; if they stop being suspicious, and try to be fair, then the League of Nations provides the machinery that can help to stop wars."

The fact of the matter is, of course, that the real statesman of any country finds himself compelled to support the idea of the League of Nations for a very simple and self-evident reason. He recognizes that a League of Nations is, ultimately, and of necessity, inevitable. He, therefore, welcomes anything that gives promise of making a practical beginning. As Lady Astor, with true insight, put it in Geneva, whatever anyone may think of the existing form of the covenant, they must agree that the idea underlying it is "a step in the right direction."

Paraguay's Invitation

ENCOURAGING reports of progress in Paraguay continue to reach the outside world. It has been said of Paraguay that its history, of which so little is definitely known, is the most checkered of any civilized country. With a population of approximately 3,000,000 at the time of the outbreak of the Paraguayan War in 1865, when the little nation took up arms against Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay, the country found itself, in 1870, with barely 200,000 people, many of them native Indians. But progress since that time, although somewhat slow, has been certain, despite somewhat serious handicaps in the matter of transportation. Yet it may well be wondered at that the development of what appear to be the great natural resources of Paraguay has not been more rapid and more general. In recent years, it is true, much attention has been given, especially by North American capitalists, to the development of the live-stock industry. Large packing and refrigerating plants have been erected in some of the industrial centers, and the export business in hides and chilled meats is constantly increasing. But this industrial growth, greatly as it is welcomed by the people of Paraguay, is not along the line which might be more cheaply and perhaps more profitably followed by immigrants and homemakers with limited capital. It would seem, accepting as true the reports concerning the country's climate and the fertility of the soil, that the agricultural and horticultural possibilities of Paraguay are practically unlimited, while the virgin forests of hardwoods and cedars, within easy reach of river transportation, offer inducement to investors and developers, especially when lumber of all kinds is in such great demand.

In Paraguay, as in many other countries at the present time, the scarcity of labor tends to retard development along industrial and commercial lines. It is because of this labor shortage, no doubt, that stock-raising has come to be the chief industry. On the vast open stretches of rich prairie country a dozen men, and native Indians at that, can overlook and care for thousands of cattle. Even in the winter months, it is said, the ranges remain open,

with grass and water available for the herds at all times. The need, then, is for men and women who are willing to undertake the task of opening farms and making homes in the great uncultivated areas, where almost any desired crop can be produced. Buenos Aires, the chief seaport city, can be reached quite readily now by both rail and water from Asunción, and while it is true that Buenos Aires is a long distance from New York, for instance, it is not, comparatively, far from European ports. It is estimated that there will never be a time when the products of Paraguayan farms and ranches, to say nothing of her abundant crops of oranges and other fruits, cannot be profitably marketed.

Mr. Meighen at Portage la Prairie

THE SPEECH, delivered recently by the Honorable Arthur Meighen, at Portage la Prairie, the Manitoba town with which his political career has been closely identified, was chiefly remarkable for the earnest bid which the new Canadian Prime Minister made for the good will and cooperation of Quebec. When the question arose, some weeks ago, of choosing a successor to Sir Robert Borden, and Sir Thomas White could not see his way to accept the office, the only fact, perhaps, which caused any hesitancy in choosing Mr. Meighen was a certain doubt as to whether such a choice could possibly be acceptable to Quebec. The work which fell to the lot of Mr. Meighen during the war was not calculated to render him popular in Quebec. Thus, he was credited with being one of the chief promoters of conscription, and with being largely responsible for many wartime restrictions, all of which were received with the utmost opposition in the French Canadian Province.

In these circumstances, it is particularly welcome to find Mr. Meighen, in one of the first speeches he has made since his elevation to the office of Prime Minister, holding out his hand, with the utmost frankness and cordiality, to Quebec. "We have," Mr. Meighen declared at Portage la Prairie, "two great races in Canada, and the fundamental institutions of Canada are just as dear to the one race as to the other." The Prime Minister then went on to relate how the Premier of Quebec, the Honorable Mr. Taschereau, had said, a few nights before, that the time had come when what he described as the isolation of Quebec should cease, when the Province should take its full part in the government of the Dominion, and had appealed for a spirit of cooperation to take the place of a spirit of estrangement. "I reecho that appeal," Mr. Meighen declared, "and believe it to be my duty to answer that appeal to the utmost of my power. I hope it may receive a warm and cordial response in every part of this country. If we wait until either side admits responsibility for what estrangement has existed, we shall never get anywhere."

On other questions dwelt on in his speech, Mr. Meighen expressed himself from that broad standpoint which is rapidly coming to be associated with his speeches. He urged that Canadians should be quick to remedy injustice, wherever injustice appeared, and that they should do so in a liberal and generous spirit. He went on, however, very rightly, to point out that this in itself was not enough, but that recourse must be had to a much more fundamental view if they were to be sure of building truly. It was possible to do and say many things which ought never to be done or said, without transgressing the law. Extremists of all kinds had realized this, and taken advantage of it. The only safeguard against such conditions is, Mr. Meighen insisted, "the united moral force of a right-thinking people." There is real leadership in such utterances.

On State Capitols

THE best of the American state capitols are imposing after their fashion. One approaching a city by train will often see from the distance the great dome at the top of a hill and know at once that there is the seat of the state government. Sometimes the dome is of shining gilt, as that of the Massachusetts State House; sometimes the whole structure is very white in the sun, or sometimes the general effect is simply dull gray. Yet always the building shows at least a certain striving after dignity and stability, if not always a thorough success in the effort. It is curious, however, what a hard time the average tourist may have in recalling the distinct differences in the capitols that he has seen at a glance or even looked at carefully. In such a State as California the Capitol is surrounded, of course, with palms and other exuberant foliage; whereas in Colorado, for instance, the square in which it stands is much more open in its effect. The two buildings themselves, however, though different, both show something of the American taste for uniformity. Perhaps that is just a way of saying that the style of building is democratic, that the people as a whole have had some set notions as to what a capitol ought to be, and that the architects have set out to please the common taxpayers. In Rhode Island or Texas, Wyoming or Minnesota, the people have naturally wanted the capitol to "look like a capitol," and their wishes have been satisfied.

It is strange how different the interior of a public building has usually been from that of a great office skyscraper. Somehow one often feels that capitols have been easy-going in their ways. There come the people who believe that the public owes them a living, and there they sometimes wander about wistfully wondering what the government is doing about it all. The capitols in the small towns have, of course, fewer of these wanderers than those in the large cities. In a small town, however, the capitol may seem doubly easy-going because of the bareness of its corridors when the Legislature is not in session. There is nearly always some evidence of work in the various offices; but there is also often a feeling of leisure about the place. Here and there a curious visitor may stray through the rooms looking at the articles of historic interest, such as those in the quiet Capitol of Maryland; but in some of the newer states there are not even articles of historic interest to look at. Everywhere, however, there are pretty sure to be portraits of former governors, and even statues of various local statesmen of the past, posing in frock coats in the corridors and on the landings, much as their successors pose nowadays

when the Legislature is in session and constituents are flocking in to see them.

In almost any state capitol the room given over to the Supreme Court seems more dignified than the legislative halls. Perhaps this is because the court continues its deliberations more evenly throughout the years. When the Legislature is not in session, and the chambers of the Senate and the Assembly seem bare, or perhaps are given over to the tables of clerks preparing statistics or getting out reports, the hall of the Supreme Court may show signs of at least recent use for its customary purposes. Its dark woodwork helps to give a very serious tone to what goes on there; whereas in the legislative halls the walls may even be of white plaster. Of course in the larger states, such as New York and Pennsylvania, which have tried to make their capitols very fine indeed, the atmosphere is somewhat more continuously busy than in some of the smaller states, where the capitols that were built long ago are places of extreme quiet except for a few months every second year, when the Legislature is in session. That oft-mentioned person, the average citizen, may well regard the state capitols with a certain pride, and yet with a certain desire that they may be somewhat more animated than they are, rather more like the office buildings of the large cities in their expression of the vigor of the community. One might reason that such a place should never allow itself to settle down into dullness, unless, indeed, the whole process of government be too sedate.

Editorial Notes

THE words of Mr. McGrath, in Plymouth, Massachusetts, are being echoed in Plymouth, England, and hand grasps hand in the plans proposed for commemorating the brave deeds of a common ancestry. "The big thought is the thing," says Mr. McGrath, "and this thought the larger it becomes nationally, and the more pointed it becomes as to Plymouth, must have the basic foundation of service. Plymouth, to be of service nationally in these events, must first be of service to itself, must know its resources and opportunities of enlarging them. It must prevent confusion, congestion, and complaint. It must realize that both Pilgrim history and the Rock, while in the keeping of Plymouth, are yet Plymouth's only in the sense of its trusteeship in the enduring and endearing sentiments that are contained in both. Plymouth must be ready to act as trustee in full measure." To these sentiments Plymouth in England is ready to say yea, or anything that means, in the language of the day, "Right you are."

ON THE whole, not much discussion has been centered on the inconsistency of the big textile interests in closing some of their largest mills, on the excuse that they cannot be operated just now without increasing loss. Yet few actions of an economic nature of recent times have shown any greater inconsistency than this. It is only a few short months since industrial leaders of all sorts were crying the need of greater production as the only reasonable manner of bringing down prices. Even when the public, through the overall clubs, stopped buying, the voice of sophisticated business was heard loudly declaring that the public strike could have nothing but a temporary effect, since the real way to bring down prices was to make more goods and to keep on making more. But prices have been falling nevertheless, and now the mills of some of those who urged greater production are shut down because continued production is "not profitable." The deduction, of course, must be either that some business men know too much to abide by their own published analysis of economic conditions, or else that they refuse to take the smaller profit that might follow the coming of a lower price.

WHETHER or not the New York plan of a taxi service for city officials would prove advantageous wherever tried, it certainly seems to promise economy in large cities. The old way, of course, was to have a city-owned automobile for every important department. This meant that the head of the department, in most cases, would use the car virtually as his own private vehicle. When he was not using it, the chances were that it would be idle, if, indeed, his subordinates were not permitted to make free with it. Under the new plan the cars are not apportioned to particular officials. Rather they are detailed to a central bureau, subject to call. An official, who needs a car, telephones to the starter, as he would call a public taxicab. He uses the car that responds to his call for just the time that he needs it, and when he releases it the car is immediately ready to respond to a call from some other office. This ought to mean that a considerably reduced number of cars can be made to cover the needs of the regular city officials. It seems to point in the direction of commonsense management.

IN VIEW of the controversy now going on in New York newspapers over the use of the phrase "It is me," instead of the grammatical form, "It is I," it is interesting to read what Webster's Dictionary has to say. Here it is:

Me . . . 3. Equivalent to I, esp. after as, than, and as, than, and as a predicate substantive; thus, "It is me." (Cf. F. *c'est moi*.) This use of me violates the grammatical rule of construction, which calls for a predicate nominative after is, and it is now chiefly colloquial or dialectic, but is justified by some good writers as being historically idiomatic.

THE summer season is a reminder, to those American cities that have no municipal swimming pools, of the fact that their inhabitants must travel many miles, perhaps, to find open-air bathing places. There is no good reason why bathing pools of this kind should be confined to ocean resorts and a few other communities that have recognized the need. A well-equipped municipal swimming pool is a good investment.

THE other day in the town of Zittau, Germany, where the Bolsheviks had established a Red republic, the Saxon government sent a strong force of troops and drove out the revolutionary leaders, who, according to the dispatches, "fled hastily into the wide pine forests surrounding the town." They literally "took to the woods."